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July contents

		Page
International Post-Mortem	*Eric Batty*	6
Poland Has A Proud History	*Roger Macdonald*	9
One Of England's Heroes	*Brian Marshall*	11
Game Makes Kangaroo Strides	*Jack Talbot*	12
The Most Dangerous Club Mascot	*Jerry Weinstein*	14
Walter Was So Right	*Kenneth Wolstenholme*	15
A Goal In A Million	*Wilfred Schuhmacher*	16
Eire's Top Personality	*Tom Muldowney*	17
World Round-Up		18
Czechoslovakians To Win	*Gordon Jeffery*	20
Scottish Position To-day	*Ken Montgomery*	22
The Magic Of Football	*Graham Payne*	24
The Export Game	*Roger Macdonald*	25
Top-Class Star By Accident	*Eric Batty*	28
The First Five Years	*Gordon Jeffery*	30
Turkey's Most Famous Club	*David Lemmon*	32
Northern Ireland Review	*Colm Devlin*	33
English Review	*Jack Rollin*	34
News From America	*Eric Charleson*	35
Road to Chile		36
European Cup Final Report	*Stuart Shaw*	38

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTIONS

Bryan Douglas, Blackburn Rovers and England	4
FK Austria Team Group	37

This month's front cover . . .

Germany's left-winger Dorfel jumps over the outstretched leg of Anastassiadis (Greece) and scores his side's first goal in the World Cup qualifying match which the Germans won 3-0. West Germany seem certain to qualify in their Group and go forward to the finals in Chile next year.

Coming next month

The August issue of WORLD SOCCER will include a club feature by Roger Macdonald on the 1961 French Champions, Monaco who play outside the State of France, the story of Germany's Albert Brulls told by the player himself, an up to date picture of the game in Belgium including the rise of the Standard Liege club by Raymond Debisschop and a view of different coaching approaches by Eric Batty. Together with the usual articles and contributions from Gordon Jeffery, Kenneth Wolstenholme and Jerry Weinstein, the August edition of WORLD SOCCER will contain its usual photographic sections. Place an order now for WORLD SOCCER.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

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The Editor's Chair

ONE of the strongest arguments put forward by soccer enthusiasts on behalf of the game has concerned its uncertainty: without doubt one of its most appealing assets. As, with most cup competitions there is always the possibility of one of the least fancied contestants reaching beyond their considered ability, all participants enter with the proportionate amount of confidence.

Now, most of the World Cup preliminary stages are being played-off and though one of the finest virtues of this tournament has been that the top nation has usually succeeded in reaching the final, the excitement that springs from the performance of one of the less well endowed soccer nations is attended with special interest.

At the present time only four countries have succeeded in establishing a place in the 1962 final stages in Chile; Brazil (the holders), Chile (the host nation), Argentina and Colombia. Already from this group of four there is one candidate Colombia for the title of soccer surprise packet number one. In our monthly Road to Chile feature in this issue up to date information is given on the past performances, present positions and future hopes of Colombia and all other competing countries.

Already a number of favourites are emerging in various other groups but the likelihood of a couple of the more established countries finding themselves out of the competition contributes towards the vital interest in the World Cup.

On this question of interest in the competition itself, there is little doubt that it is growing with each succeeding tournament. From its early struggles to gain full recognition, the World Cup is now firmly established as the most important competition in the game. Preparations by those entered are varied in their degree of thoroughness, but most countries take extreme care in their individual and appropriate organisation within their own resources. Those who fail to provide adequate insurance against surprise dismissal are usually eliminated for their casual approach.

In this way the level of performance can be raised often above the potential of the current standard of the game in the world and such a competition which not only succeeds in providing considerable interest but extracts above average approach and performance must be applauded.

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RESULTS COLUMN

APRIL 29

Czechoslovakia 2 (Scherer, Kadraba)
Mexico 1 (Reyes)

Czechoslovakia: Schroif; Safranek, Navok; Pluskal, Popluhar, Masopust (Bubernik); Pospichal, Scherer (Borovicka), Kadraba, Adamek, Masek.
Mexico: Carbajal; Pena, Jauregui; Cardenas, Sepulveda, Najera (Jasso); Del Aguila, Reyes, Pamer, Flores (Guitierez), Mercado (Guintanar).

APRIL 30
World Cup Match

Holland (0) 0
Hungary (3) 3 (Sandor, Fenyvesi, Tichy)

Holland: Graafland; Wiersma, Kuys; Muller, Van der Hart, Klassens; Swart, Groot (H.), Wilkes, Van der Kuil, Bergholtz.
Hungary: Grosics; Matrai, Dalnoki; Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz; Sandor, Gorocs, Kuharszky, Tichy, Fenyvesi.

MAY 3
World Cup Match

Scotland (2) 4 (Brand 2, Herd 2)
Rep. of Ireland (0) 1 (Haverty)

Scotland: Leslie; Shearer, Caldow; Crerand, McNeill, Baxter; McLeod, Quinn, Herd, Brand, Wilson.
Eire: Dwyer; McNally, Cantwell; McEvoy, Hurley, Saward; Giles, Fogarty, Curtis, Cummins, Haverty.

World Cup Match

Greece (1) 2 (Papaemanuel 2)
Northern Ireland (0) 1 (McIlroy)

Greece: Vallianos; Semanteres, Poulides; Kamaras, Polychroniou, Loucanides; Stamatiades, Papaemanuel, Vasiliades, Sitheris, Posideon.
Northern Ireland: McClelland; Keith, Elder; Cush, Neill, Peacock; Bingham, McIlroy, McAdams, Dougan, McParland.

MAY 7
World Cup Match

Rep. of Ireland (0) 0
Scotland (2) 3 (Young 2, Brand)

Eire: Dwyer; Kelly, Cantwell; McEvoy, Hurley, Meagan; Fagan, Giles, Fitzgerald, Cummins, Haverty.
Scotland: Leslie; Shearer, Caldow; Crerand, McNeill, Baxter; McLeod, Quinn, Young, Brand, Wilson.

Yugoslavia 2 (Kostic, Matus)
Hungary 4 (Tichy 2, Albert, Zebec (o.g.))

Yugoslavia: Soskic (Krivokuca); Durkovic, Jusufi; Perusic, Zebec, Mladinovic (Markovic); Skoblar (Matus), Veselinovic, Galic, Sekularac, Kostic.
Hungary: Grosics; Matrai, Dalnoki; Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz; Sandor, Gorocs, Albert (Kuharszky), Tichy, Fenyvesi.

MAY 10

England (4) 8 (Charlton 3, Douglas 2, Hitchens, Robson, Flowers)
Mexico (0) 0

England: Springett; Armfield, McNeil; Robson, Swan, Flowers; Douglas, Kevan, Hitchens, Haynes, Charlton.
Mexico: Mota; Pena, Jauregui; Cardenas, Sepulveda, Portugal; Del Aguila, Reyes, Gonzales, Flores, Mercado.

World Cup Match

West Germany (1) 2 (Kress, Bruells)
Northern Ireland (0) 1 (McIlroy)

West Germany: Tilkowski; Erhardt, Schnellinger; Werner, Wilden, Szymaniak; Kress, Hermann, Seeler, Stuermer, Bruells.
Northern Ireland: McClelland; Keith, Elder; Blanchflower, Neill, Peacock; Bingham, Cush, McAdams, McIlroy, McParland.

MAY 14
World Cup Match

East Germany 1 (Erler)
Holland 1 (Groot)

East Germany: Spickenagel; Skaba, Krampe; Mohlbecher, Heine, Kaiser; Ducke I, Schroter, Ducke II, Erler, Wirt.
Holland: Graafland; Wiersma, Veldhoen; Van Wissen, Prank, Muller; Van der Kuil, Wilkes, Schuurman, Groot, Bergholtz.

World Cup Match

Czechoslovakia (3) 4 (Pospichal 2, Kaysnak, Kadraba)
Scotland (0) 0

Czechoslovakia: Schroiff; Safranek, Tichy; Pluskal, Popluhar, Masopust; Pospichal, Scherer, Kadraba, Kaysnak, Masek
Scotland: Leslie;; Shearer, Caldow; Crerand, McNeill, Baxter; McLeod, McMillan, Herd, Brand, Wilson.

INTERNATIONAL POST MORTEM by ERIC BATTY

COLOMBIA

FOUR countries are now fully qualified for the final rounds of the 1962 World Cup — all of them from South America. Argentina were the first to win their qualifying group, making sure of their place as long ago as last December, and they were recently joined by one of the smaller and least fancied South American countries Colombia. Beating Peru 1-0 in Bogota was no real surprise, for ground advantage is of vital importance in all international encounters nowadays, but their 1-1 draw in the second leg at Lima must surely have caused a few eyebrows to be raised.

Colombia, once the bad boys of world football, when from outside the framework of FIFA they quietly smuggled a host of stars away from their legitimate clubs without paying transfer fees, were not expected to overcome Peru who have shown during the past two years that they are on the way up. Victories over England and Argentina and an honourable draw with Brazil boosted their international prestige considerably but also attracted the attention of clubs wishing to spend money on improving their playing strengths and as so often happens the top forwards were drawn away. Sanchez and Joya went to Argentina, Loayza and Seminario to Europe and almost overnight the national coach Gyorgy Orth lost his entire attack. To find adequate replacements in such circumstances is never easy for any side and now it is clear that it was a task beyond the resources of Peru. For former Hungarian star Orth, elimination from the World Cup will surely mean dismissal for there have been rumblings of discontent from Lima for some months past.

Argentina and Colombia have qualified, Chile and Brazil are in the final rounds automatically and the Europeans are as yet unrepresented. Several countries have almost made sure of their places but none is absolutely certain to qualify as yet. England, West Germany, Hungary and Spain are all in good positions and Sweden and Czechoslovakia are both optimistic about their chances, but even in the World Cup we find the unexpected happening and past experience points to the likelihood of at least one of the confident teams failing to make the grade.

The Czechs for example are happy about their position after having beaten Scotland by four clear goals in Bratislava for if they beat Eire in Prague they will be level on points with Scotland and have two games to play. Bearing in mind that the Scots

England's Jimmy Greaves finally decided to move to Milan on transfer from Chelsea. Here he outwits the Austrian Strobl in the match which England lost 3-1 to Austria, thus losing their year's unbeaten tag. (Planet)

IN HEADLINES AGAIN

accounted for Eire with comparative ease, the attitude which currently prevails in Prague is not unjustified and it seems likely that they will at least earn a play-off with Scotland. Their performances during the last eighteen months have been extremely good and only once have they failed to win in eight games. Russia were the only team to beat them in this period, in the semi-final of the European Nations Cup last July and particularly in defence the Czechs have a formidable look.

Key man in the current attack is Kvasnak of Spartak Sokolovo (Prague). Formerly playing with an unknown division two side, Kvasnak was the mayor of a provincial town before being offered the chance to play with Spartak and although he is notoriously one footed he has experienced a remarkably quick rise to international class.

Against Mexico in Ostrava the Czechs only managed a 2-1 win which must have pleased the Scottish "spies" who were present. A few days later after the World Cup match it became apparent that the Czechs had been trying to mislead the Scots — and succeeded admirably.

Scottish right-half Crerand and the Czech inside-left Kvasnak were both sent off by the Austrian referee Mr. Steiner, though everyone present agreed that it was a particularly harsh decision. The Czechs lost more than the Scots over this incident for Kvasnak was the key man in their line up — providing the link between defence and attack, with the other four forwards lying well upfield and after his departure, they had no one else capable of playing this role. At full strength said Rudolf Vytlacil afterwards, Czechoslovakia would have won by six or seven goals. Four was quite enough to sink the Scots however.

Mexico provided two quite different surprises during their European tour, beating Holland 2-1 in Rotterdam and then receiving an 8-0 thrashing against England at Wembley. Obviously they did not take kindly to tight marking and quick tackling defenders, but they were visibly shaken by an early goal knocked down into his own net by a young and comparatively inexperienced 'keeper. England who refused to stand back and allow the Mexicans the time they needed to weave their ineffective patterns won just as easily as the score suggests and if they had been able to maintain their early enthusiasm throughout the match might even have scored as many as 15 or twenty. Long before the end however, the English forwards stood casually back while Mexico took a turn at attacking confident that they would be unable to score and sure that in just a few moments the ball would find its way back to them. Without ever working hard at any time they were vastly superior with the right flank in their defence Armfield and Robson outstanding.

The East Germany - Holland - Hungary qualifying group is working out for the last named who now need only beat Holland in Budapest to be sure of qualifying. The 1-1 draw between their rivals was the clincher for Hungarian hopes and with four points against one each to the others it will be a surprise indeed if they do not reach Chile. The present Hungarian XI is still not at its best and will probably not be sufficiently experienced to justify hopes of winning the World Cup but there is little doubt that they are working in the right direction. Hungarian coaches are more than a little optimistic about their future chances,

Hungarian international inside-right Gorocs believes in sporting some unusual headgear while putting in some practise hours with the ball. (Metelmann.)

and though it does seem likely that players like Albert, Gorocs and Tichy will eventually become first class performers they will still only have half a team. The present combination is a mixture of youth and experience, Grosics, Kotasz and Sandor being the oldest players and playing an important part in the team's successes. By the time the younger members are sufficiently experienced to justify the hopes of their tutors, half the team will be long past their best.

In addition to their World Cup matches, Hungary also had a date with Yugoslavia in Belgrade — a match which counted for the Central European championship. Traditionally the Hungarians always beat Yugoslavia no matter how good a side the latter may be able to field and so it turned out in Belgrade. Branko Zebec the Yugoslav centre-half, surely one of the world's most cultured players in this position helped the Hungarians no end by putting the ball into his own goal early on and though the Yugoslavs came back into the game later they were unable to do enough to win.

Inside-left Dragoslav Sekularac reappeared in the national side following the remission of a year from his eighteen month suspension but even he could not overcome the bogey. From the Yugoslav point of view this setback will surely be only a temporary one. With all the players who did so well in 1960 available it will be a bad thing for the game in general if they fail to live up to the promise they showed in the Olympic Games and the European Nations Cup and few countries are capable of fielding a national team that can match their own copybook football.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

RESULTS COLUMN

Belgium U. 23 (0) **1** (Leroux)
West Germany U. 23 (1) **3** (Hartz, Flachenecker, Haller)

Belgium U. 23: Trappeniers; Smeyers, Cornelis; Makowski, Martens, van Hemelryck; Leroux, Deurwaerder, Scockman, Peters, Puis.

West Germany U. 23: Bernard; Neumann, Hofig; Porges, Stapelfeldt, Baum; Flachenecker, Haller, Heber, Thun, Hartz.

MAY 16

Norway (1) **1** (Backe)
Mexico (1) **1** (Reyes)

Norway: Sverre Andersen; Bakker, Winther; Johansen, Svensson, Legernes; Borgen, Jensen, Backe, Pedersen (Richardsen), Bjorn Andersen.

Mexico: Carbajal; Pena, Sepulveda; Jaregui, Cardenas, Reinoso; Aguila, Palmer, Flores, Reyes, Mercado.

MAY 18
World Cup Match

Spain (0) **1** (Peiro)
Wales (0) **1** (Allchurch)

Spain: Ramallets; Foncho, Calleja; Zoco, Santamaria, Gensana; Aguirre, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Piero, Gento.

Wales: Kelsey; Stuart Williams, Hopkins; Charles, Nurse, Crowe; Jones, Moore, Leek, Allchurch, Graham Williams.

MAY 21
World Cup Match

Switzerland (2) **2** (Ballaman 2)
Belgium (0) **1** (Claessen)

Switzerland: Schneider; Dachella, Wuthrich; Grobety, Schneiter, Biegler; Antenen, Meier, Hugi, Allemann, Ballaman.

Belgium: Delhasse; Viers, Thelin; Hanon, Lejeune, Lippens; Semmeling, Goyvaerts, Claessen, Houf, Paeschen.

World Cup Match

Portugal (0) **1** (Aguas)
England (0) **1** (Flowers)

Portugal: Costa Pereira; Lino, Hilario; Mendes, Germano, Cruz; Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem.

England: Springett; Armfield, McNeil; Robson, Swan, Flowers; Douglas, Greaves, Smith, Haynes, Charlton.

Poland (0) **1** (Pohl)
Russia (0) **0**

Poland: Szymkowiak; Szczepanski, Wozniak; Kowalski, Oslizlo, Zientara; Polok, Jarek, Brychczy, Pohl, Lentner.

Russia: Yachin; Medakin, Tschochili; Woronin, Netto, Manoschin; Metroweli, Ivanov, Lobanowski, Bubukin, Meschi.

MAY 24

Italy (1) **2** (Sivori, Brighenti)
England (1) **3** (Hitchens 2, Greaves)

Italy: Buffon; Losi, Castellotti; Bolchi, Salvadore, Trapattoni; Mora, Lojacono, Brighenti, Sivori, Corso.

England: Springett; Armfield, McNeil; Robson, Swan, Flowers; Douglas, Greaves, Hitchens, Haynes, Charlton.

MAY 27

Austria (2) **3** (Hof, Nemec, Senekowitsch)
England (1) **1** (Greaves)

Austria: Fraydl; Trubrig, Strobl; Hanappi, Stotz, Koller; Nemec, Hof, Buzek, Senekowitch, Rafelder.

England: Springett; Armfield, Angus; Miller, Swan, Flowers; Douglas, Greaves, Hitchens, Haynes, Charlton.

MAY 28

Hungary (2) **3** (Tichy 2, Solymosi)
Wales (2) **2** (Jones, Allchurch)

Hungary: Grosics; Matrai, Dalnoki; Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz; Sandor, Gorocs, Albert, Tichy, Fenyvesi.

Wales: Kelsey; Stuart Williams, Hopkins; Charles, Nurse, Crowe; Jones, Woosnam, Leek, Allchurch, Graham, Williams.

World Cup Match

Sweden (2) **4** (Boerjesson 2, Jonsson, Simonsson)
Switzerland (0) **0**

Sweden: Nyholm; Bergmark, Wing; Sandberg, Johansson, Hellstrom; Bendtsson, Jonsson, Simonsson, Boerjesson, Backmann.

Switzerland: Ehener; Tacchella, Wutrich; Grobety, Schneiter, Bigler; Antenen, Meier, Hugi, Allemann, Ballaman.

Top six teams in their Leagues as they were on May 27

ARGENTINA

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing B. Aires	5	10
Atlanta	5	8
River Plate	5	8
Rosario	5	6
Valez Sarsfield	5	6
San Lorenzo	5	6

AUSTRIA

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Austrian	23	36
Wiener AC	23	29
Wiener Sportklub	23	29
1st Vienna	23	28
Grazer AK	23	27
SC Rapid	23	27½

BELGIUM (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Standard-Liege	30	45
FC Liege	30	41
RSC Anderlecht	30	37
Beerschot AC	30	34
Daring CB	30	33
St. Trond.	30	31

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Dukla Prague	22	33
Red Star Bratislava	22	29
Tatran Presov	22	23
Banik Ostrava	22	23
Spartak Sokolovo	22	23
S'ovan Bratislava	22	22

FRANCE

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing Club	35	53
AS Monaco	35	52
Reims	35	46
Nimes 01	34	42
Rouen	35	40
St. Etienne	35	39

GREECE

	Pld.	Pts.
Panathinaikos	25	67
Olympiakos	25	62
Panionios	25	58
AEK	25	55
Iraklis	25	53
Apollon	25	53

EAST GERMANY

	Pld.	Pts.
Dynamo Berlin	9	15
Empor Rostock	9	12
Wismut KarlMarxStadt	9	11
Aufbau Magdeburg	9	11
Motor Zwickau	9	11
Vorwarts Berlin	9	11

WEST GERMANY (Berlin) Final

	P'd.	Pts
Hertha BSC	27	44
Tasmania	27	38
Tennis Borussia	27	31
Spandauer SV	27	30
Wacker 04	27	23
Viktoria 89	27	23

WEST GERMANY (North) Final

	Pld.	Pts
Hamburg SV	30	50
Werder Bremen	30	43
VfL Osnabruck	30	39
FC St. Pauli	30	36
Hannover 96	30	35
Altona 93	30	30

WEST GERMANY (West) Final

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Koln	30	42
Borussia Dortmund	30	39
Schalke 04	30	35
Rot Weiss Oberhausen	30	35
Westfalia Herne	30	34
Bor. MunchenGladbach	30	31

WEST GERMANY (South) Final

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Nurnberg	30	48
Eintracht Frankfurt	30	41
Karlsruher SC	30	39
Kickers Offenbach	30	36
SSV Reutlingen	30	32
Munchen 1860	30	32

WEST GERMANY (South West) Final

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Saarbrucken	30	42
Borussia Neunkirchen	30	42
FK Pirmasens	30	41
1st FC Kaiserslautern	30	36
Mainz 05	30	31
Spfr. Saarbrucken	30	30

HOLLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Feyenoord	30	46
Ajax Amsterdam	30	46
VV Venlo	30	37
Groningen VAV	30	37
Sparta	30	36
PSV Eindhoven	30	35

Italy

	Pld.	Pts.
Juventus	31	44
Internazionale	31	42
AC Milan	31	41
Sampdoria	31	38
AS Roma	31	37
Fiorentina	31	36

PORTUGAL

	Pld.	Pts.
Benfica	25	44
Sporting Lisbon	25	40
FC Porto	25	33
Vitoria Guimaraes	25	30
Belenenses	25	28
Academica	25	24

SPAIN

	Pld.	Pts.
Real Madrid	30	52
Atletico Madrid	30	40
Zaragoza	30	33
CF Barcelona	30	32
Valencia	30	32
Betis	30	30

RUSSIA (Group I)

	Pld.	Pts.
Torpedo Moscow	5	8
ZDSA	4	6
Army Rostov	5	6
Dynamo Tiflis	5	6
Dynamo Baku	5	6
Lokomotive Moscow	4	5

RUSSIA (Group II)

	Pld.	Pts.
Dynamo Kiev	4	8
Spartak Moscow	4	6
Dynamo Moscow	5	6
Moldova Kischinjov	4	5
Pachtakor	4	5
Alma Ata	5	5

SWITZERLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	25	42
Young Boys	25	32
FC Zurich	25	31
Grenchen	25	28
FC Basle	25	28
Chaux de Fonds	25	25

YUGOSLAVIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Partizan	20	28
Red Star	20	27
Hajduk Split	20	26
Dynamo Zagreb	20	25
Belgrader SK	20	23
Rijecka	20	22

ENGLAND (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Tottenham	42	66
Sheff. Wednesday	42	58
Wolves	42	57
Burnley	42	51
Everton	42	50
Leicester	42	45

SCOTLAND (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Rangers	34	51
Kilmarnock	34	50
Third Lanark	34	42
Celtic	34	39
Motherwell	34	38
Aberdeen	34	36

U.S.A. (New York)

	Pld.	Pts.
Ukrainians'	12	22
Hakoah	14	17
Falcons	14	16
Galicia	14	16
Inter	15	15
Fall River	15	15

LEAGUE OF IRELAND (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Drumcondra	22	33
St. Patrick's Ath.	22	32
Waterford	22	29
Cork Celtic	22	26
Dundalk	22	26
Shamrock R.	22	25

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Irish team manager Peter Doherty must be a sorely perplexed man. Under his guidance Ireland did well indeed until two years ago but in the many games played since they have been almost without a win. Their end of season continental tour brought only defeat and the end of any slender hopes they might have had about making the trip to Chile next year. To be beaten in West Germany was surely not a surprise for only a few months previously they had been beaten at home by the same team, but to lose to the amateurs of Greece was a humiliating experience. In the autumn the Greeks sent their full team to Marseille for a match against the French Under 23 side "Les Espoirs" and could only draw without scoring, and their win over Ireland was their best in years. Inside-left Papaemanuel did well for Greece and is obviously a player of promise but generally the Greeks canot claim a place in the hierachy of European football so where does that leave Ireland?

The Republic of Ireland fared no better in their matches with Scotland and were beaten at home and away. Once more it is certain that they will not take part in the final rounds of the World Cup, but they are so often at a distinct disadvantage in international matches that they cannot be criticised for failure. Practically all of the Eire players are drawn from English clubs, who kindly agree to release them for international duty but insist on them playing in Saturday league matches and fly across the Irish Sea to Dublin for the international next day. Despite this disadvantage they have put up some first class performances at Dalymount Park and many people present when they lost to Scotland thought that they received less than their fair share of fortune.

Belgium, like the two Irish teams, are also out of the running for a place in the last sixteen for Chile. After losing in Stockholm to Sweden and being beaten at home by Switzerland they had only a slight chance of retrieving the situation even if they could have won the second leg with the Swiss. Their 2-1 defeat ended their hopes and now they leave Sweden and Switzerland to settle the matter. Simonsson and Jonsson, Swedish stars now with Spanish clubs will both be released if required, though their star centre-forward is out of touch with the top class game after many months as a back number in the Real Madrid reserves. Whether or not Simonsson is able to make a comeback I rather imagine that Sweden will be able to overcome the Swiss, but there is one factor that cannot be anticipated. How many of the present Swedish XI will be signed by Italian clubs now that their ban on foreign players has been raised? All the headlines mention the names of top players in South America and Western Europe but little attention is paid to the Swedes. For Italians Sweden has always been a profitable shopping centre due to the fact that as amateurs the Swedish clubs cannot claim transfer fees for their players. The Italian clubs need only negotiate with the player himself and for a signing on fee of £10,000 - £20,000 practically all of their top players will be prepared to sign. Time alone will tell how many the Swedes lose during the summer, but it will be of vital importance to the strength of their national team.

Everyone concerned with transferring players to other countries seems happy with the promise that players will be released for future international matches, but few considered the advisability of selecting players who can only join the party on the eve of a match and cannot possibly hope to take part in training sessions. England and Scotland have shown in the past that they are not likely to choose a player whose club is not under the jurisdiction of their own national association and many people in Scotland are even against the selection of men who join clubs in England!

Sweden of course did well during the World Cup they staged three years ago, and owed much of their success to the players they borrowed from Italy. Liedholm, Skoglund, Hamrin, Gustafsson and Selmosson were all loaned by Italian clubs who were under no obligation to do so and they would certainly not have reached the final tie with home based players.

England's close season tour ended their unbeaten record over the year. Obviously they are a much wiser combination from this arduous tour of three games in six days in three different countries. The experience gained will be of considerable value to them. But the all important World Cup game was drawn successfully with Portugal and the fortunate win in Italy might have compensated for disappointment at defeat in Vienna. Yet the defence earned most marks on this tour when the attack was considered the strong suit!

Some later World Cup results have indicated that Morocco have won through against Ghana and that Yugoslavia have established a narrow lead over Poland, winning 2-1 at Belgrade. This latter seems certain to end in a play-off for Poland ought to win in Warsaw.

Turkey have given an indication of their strength by defeating Norway in Oslo by the only goal of the match and stand every chance of causing a surprise against Russia, also in this group.

Two extra Polish clubs were promoted during last season: the runners-up in Division II (North) and Division II (South), Zawisza and Lech respectively. Above, Lech's star Korynt watches his young son practice at kicking a small ball in the family living room. " He can't have enough training ", says father.

POLAND HAS A PROUD HISTORY

by Roger Macdonald

Though not one of the so-called " upper set ", Poland has more than 100,000 registered players and almost 2,000 clubs in membership with the Association. The season extends from March to November, when thirty-six state-subsidized clubs compete in the National League. The full Polish story is told on this and the following page.

THE Poles look upon their football history with pride, for their national side has produced some stirring performances both before and after the War and is promising to recover its high position of former times. Considerable progress has been made since Poland gained her independence in 1918, despite the hardships caused by two European conflicts; the Polish Football Association is one of the most flourishing in Europe, with hundreds of referees, thousands of clubs, and tens of thousands of players under its control.

Actually the origins of Polish soccer go back much further than 1918, for the game first became popular in the early 1900's through Russian, German and Austrian influence, among whom the country was divided. However at first the Russians frowned on the new game in their province and it was only after some British engineers at Lodz formed a team — in defiance of the Edict of the Czar — that they bowed to the inevitable. The arrival of a new governor in 1911, a Moscow soccer enthusiast, enabled inter-city championships (Lodz - Warsaw) to be held with official backing; they became an annual event until the outbreak of war.

The German and Austrian provinces knew football even earlier, the first club being formed at Cracow in 1906, the Cracovia F.C. Both sectors former football associations within a few years and the game spread rapidly, especially after Aberdeen's visit to Cracow in 1911. Two matches were played against a representative eleven, the Scots winning 11-1 and 8-1, before large crowds.

At this point the Polish administrators came across an unexpected snag in their plans for development. It had been hoped to form a single association, governing all Polish clubs irrespective of province; however the Russians forbade this absolutely, and, after some consideration, the German authorities also vetoed the idea. Consequently the application to join FIFA was refused because there was no national football association; soccer continued on a limited provincial basis until 1914.

Poland was re-united after the cessation of hostilities, and in 1919 the Polish Football Association was formed, the Polski Zwiazek Pilki Noznej of today. The clubs decided to form nine provincial associations, institute a national championship and to apply to FIFA for membership. The first competition took place in 1921, organised in two geographical divisions; Cracovia won their section easily and then romped away with the national championship without losing a match. However they were soon superseded by Pogon Lwow, who were outright champions in 1922, 1923, 1925 and 1926.

Hostilities broke out with Russia in 1920, preventing the participation of Poland in the Antwerp Olympics and delaying the advent of international matches until 1921. The first took place in Budapest on December 18th, 1921, when the Polish eleven of Loth, Marczewski, Gintel, Synowiec, Cikowski, Styczen, Mileech, Kuchar, Kaluza, Gabien and Sperling put up a spirited resistance against a powerful Hungarian side. Hopes were high for the return match at Cracow, but on this occasion their opponents were too strong, winning 3-0 with comparative ease. It was not until their third match, with Sweden at Stockholm in 1922, that the Poles scored a goal — through Klotz from a penalty; it was also their first victory, by two goals to one. Further pleasing results, a 1-1 draw with

continued overleaf

Poland has a proud history

continued from previous page

Rumania and a 3-1 defeat of Yugoslavia, followed in the same year: an encouraging start to a new venture.

The popularity of football increased tremendously from 1920-1924, mainly through the impetus of international competition. These figures speak for themselves:—

Year	No. of clubs	No. of players
1920	36	485
1921	126	2397
1922	280	6272
1923	402	11352
1924	510	17568

Many clubs put up their admission prices, but attendances continued to grow with increasing rapidity; by 1927 it was considered that the cost of extra travelling would be offset by the increased revenue, and a national league was formed, embracing the whole country. The original members totalled 14: Wisla, 1st Fussball Club Katowice (the all-German unit), Warta, Pogon, Legia, Turysci, L.K.S., Polonia, Czarni, Torunski K.S., Hasmonea, Ruch, Warszawianka and Jutrzenka while Wisla won the Championship by four points from I.F.C. scoring 95 goals. Their top scorer was Reyman with 38 — a magnificent achievement — followed by Adamek, who found the net on seventeen occasions. Both were capped many times for Poland.

In the 1930's a strong international side was built round four outstanding players: Willimowski, one of the most talented inside-forwards in Europe, and Gora, Nytz (captain), Dytko, who formed a strong half-back line. The first signs of improvement came in 1933, when Poland entered the World Cup Competition for the first time; they had the misfortune to draw Czechoslovakia in the Qualifying Round, but they put up a great fight before going down 1-2. Their opponents went on to reach the Final. As amateurs (in fact they are state-subsidized to a large extent). Poland's full team was eligible for the 1936 Olympic Games, held in Berlin. Here they did very well to reach the semi-finals, defeating Hungary 3-0 (sweet revenge, this!) and Britain, after one of the most thrilling matches of all time, by 5-4. Defeats by Austria, somewhat unluckily, 1-3, and Norway 2-3 forced them into fourth place. Further success followed in later matches, against Sweden (3-1). Denmark (3-1) and Yugoslavia (4-0) in 1937 and against a strong Swiss eleven (3-3) and Ireland (6-0) the following year. The crushing defeat of Yugoslavia in the World Cup Qualifying Round offset a 1-0 defeat in the away match, the tie being won 4-1 on aggregate: Poland were through to the World Cup Finals for the first time.

In France they had wretched luck in the draw, being matched with the very strong Brazil team, who were expected to win with ease. However the Poles defied the critics and fought like tigers; inspired by Willimowski, who played superbly throughout, they pulled back to 4-4 after being 1-3 down at half-time. But in extra-time the Brazilians went ahead 5-4, and then 6-5, and on the second occasion not even Willimowski could level the scores. He scored four of his side's five goals and it was a pity that he had no further opportunity to display his talents. However the war clouds were gathering, and soon Poland was engulfed in the second upheaval of the century.

The Poles have never been able to recover their high position of 1938, but, nevertheless, they have recorded a number of outstanding victories. In 1948 Czechoslovakia lost 1-3 in Warsaw, while the U.S.S.R. were beaten 2-1 in the last World Cup Qualifying Competition. The latter result was received with great enthusiasm, and it took "a ring of steel" — hurriedly formed by an army battalion — to prevent the crowd from rushing on to the pitch. This left the two nations level on points in their group, but Poland could not repeat their victory in the play-off, losing 0-2 in a close match.

However the Poles' finest victory was against Scotland in Glasgow, one of several encounters with British teams. Poland thoroughly deserved their victory. In other matches they have drawn twice (both 2-2) with Eire, and lost 1-2 to Scotland in Warsaw. "B", Under-23, and Youth internationals are now regular features of Polish football: the Young Poland eleven have lost twice in matches with England (1-4 and 2-3) and the Youth side 2-4 to England Youth in the 1960 European Championships. Entry into the European Nations' Cup ended in defeat by Spain, despite a fighting display in the match at Warsaw; a better showing in the Olympic Games ensured a place in the Finals, but unaccountable loss of form dashed any hope of being among the medals.

In the closing months of 1960 Poland did well to hold France to a 2-2 draw in Warsaw, although the Frenchmen were by no means at their best. Then came the toughest task of the year, a match with Hungary in Budapest. Many viewers in Europe saw the game through the TV Eurovision link, and could hardly fail to be impressed by the display of the visitors. Two goals down at half-time, the Poles reduced the deficit through Ernest Pohl, who had a fine match; however they failed to sustain their early pressure and goals by Gorocs and Sandor belied the Hungarians' superiority.

Apart from Pohl, a carpenter by trade, and a very consistent international, Poland have several outstanding players. The experience of Lucjan Brychcy, an officer in the Polish Army, and Edmund Zientara, an office clerk, balances the exuberance of Adam Michel and Erwin Wilczek, both students. Wilczek is a superb ball player and has been described as "the best dribbler in Central Europe", while Michel is noted for opportunist shooting. Other notable internationals are Foltyn, who recently displaced his rival, Edward Szymkowiak, from the goalkeeping position; and Monica and Szczepanski; both sound full-backs.

Polish clubs have been unimpressive in the European Cup, none of them progressing beyond the early stages. However the league competition has not been sufficiently extensive to indicate the strength of the champions and the need to play during the summer has meant that the club leading the table at the half-way stage represents Poland in the European Cup, with a resultant "tailing-off" towards the end of the season. However it is hoped that this state of affairs will be partly remedied by increasing the size of the first division to 14 clubs.

Last season Ruch F.C. won the championship for the ninth time — the previous victories being in 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1951, 1952 and 1953. Two extra clubs were promoted this season, the runners-up in Division II North and Division II South: Zawisza and Lech. The respective champions were Stal Mielec and Cracovia, whom many will be pleased to see back in the top flight. Pogon of Stettin and Gwardia of Warsaw were relegated, the latter rather surprisingly because the side included several international players, such as Stefaniszyn, Hachorek and Baskiewicz.

The football season extends from March to November, when some 36 state-subsidized clubs compete in the National League. There are nearly 2,000 clubs in membership with the Football Association and over 100,000 players registered with the Football League.

League Champions since the War:
1946: Polonia Warsaw; 1947: Warta; 1948: Cracovia; 1949: Gwardia-Wisla; 1950: Gwardia-Wisla; 1951: Ruch F.C.; 1952: Ruch F.C.; 1953: Ruch F.C.; 1954: Polonia Bytom; 1955: CWKS Warsaw; 1956: CWKS Warsaw; 1957: Gornik Zabrze; 1958: LKS Lodz; 1959: Gornik Zabrze; 1960: Ruch F.C.

Left: Germany's Olympic goalkeeper Tillich of the Hertha club, saves from Lentner the Polish left-winger who plays for Gornik Zobrze. This action was taken from a qualifying match for the Rome Olympics.

At Velsen, the Amsterdam team Blauwit became champions of the First Division B by defeating VSV 5-1. Our picture here shows the jubilant Blauwit supporters carrying members of their team after that deciding match. It was a day of rejoicing in Amsterdam. (P.A.I.)

ONE OF ENGLAND'S HEROES

Ron Flowers is a giant in the current England revival, says ***BRIAN MARSHALL***

GOLDEN-HAIRED Ronnie Flowers, Wolverhampton Wanderers' and England's left-half, is fast becoming the top personality in English soccer today.

His consistent performances have so far won him 23 international caps, three English championship (Division 1) medals and an English F.A. Cup winners medal — and he is only 26 years-old.

Meeting him for the first time, one is struck by his ideal temperament. This attitude is transferred into the field of play whenever he pulls on his Wolves or England jersey.

There is nothing flamboyant about Flowers. He never tries to be what he is not.

When I visited him recently in his ideally placed suburban house facing out onto his favourite golf course, I could not have been welcomed better had I been one of the family. It is these sincere touches which make him a much-liked halfback.

He quickly impresses with his quiet but sensible opinions on current topics.

One cannot be given a false impression about Flowers. He is a young man whose quiet determination will take him higher up the soccer ladder.

He has a distinct advantage over many by playing for leading club as Wolverhampton Wanderers. At Molineux he is rated on the same par at the rest. Manager Stan Cullis has no favourites but is fully aware of the capabilities of Flowers, a player who would have retired from the game at the tender age of 16 had his mother's wishes been adhered.

Helenio Herrera has gone on record as saying: "There is a place in my side for him", then Flowers must be outstanding material.

Unlike the majority, I do not always judge a man on team success. In this case I refer to Wolves heavy 5-2 defeat at the hands of Barcelona at Molineux on a nippy night in February last year.

The Spanish side were fantastic. This international studded squad were far too good for the English league club and Flowers was one of the first to admit this obvious fact.

But this did not prevent him trying non-stop to prove otherwise. Wolves, 4-0 down on the first leg, had to employ dangerous attacking tactics. Flowers was the key man. It was his job to break through the often wide playing Barcelona side and send home his noted pile-drivers.

The scheme floundered — as it should have done against such a high power outfit — and Flowers was often caught out of position. Consequently Kocsis had a field day and notched four of the goals.

There was, of course, the game aganist Spain at Wembley. Bobby Smith and Bobby Charlton received much of the praise for this outstanding victory but the calm play of Flowers was a perfect illustration of his approach to the game.

Never one to be fully content with his own performances, he is always striving to better himself. This perhaps stems from his youth when his father was all for him remaining an amateur and learning a business.

After playing for Doncaster and Yorkshire schoolboys, he had the choice of either moving to Sheffield Wednesday along with his friend Alan Finney, or remaining at home to play as an amateur with Doncaster Rovers.

He chose the latter and, for a spell, came under the guidance of that immortal Irish inside-forward Peter Doherty, who has been out of soccer much too long since he resigned as manager of Bristol City.

Doherty's valuable tuition was a real asset and Flowers was snapped up by Wolves and sent to their Northern nursery at Wath. Here, under the rugged and likeable Mark Crook, Flowers' skill quickly came to the surface and Crook was not slow in packing the young man off to Molineux where he signed professional forms in July 1952. In the following September he made his Football League debut against Blackpool featuring in the side defeated 5-2.

He was then a centre-half with Billy Wright on his left. He did not stay long in the middle but swopped positions with the former England skipper.

Flowers' centre-half days are not over. I firmly believe that he will be again used in the middle before long.

Although he has figured in Wolves wonderful run, his great ambition now is to see England back on top of the world. His one regret is that the late Duncan Edwards, his great rival and friend, will not be around to share in this heart warming occasion.

I often wonder why he has been overlooked as captain of teams in which he plays. A player of his obvious ability would be even greater with more responsibility.

Driving himself to his goal, he would be a perfect example to any young member of a team in which he was playing. In this respect I consider he is above Johnny Haynes, Fulham and England's skipper, for whom I have the highest regard.

The Australians are certainly enthusiastic about association football as this background report by JACK TALBOT clearly illustrates.

Game makes kangaroo

SOCCER has made startling progress in Australia during the last decade.

Ten years ago the sport was minor and the press all but ignored its existence, reporting little more than the results of first-grade matches and the occasional brawls that marred the game. The situation today has changed completely. Newspapers employ specialist soccer writers and cover the sport thoroughly.

The greatest single factor in the growth of soccer has, of course, been immigration. Since 1946 more than 1,600,000 immigrants have entered Australia, nearly all from countries where soccer is a major sport or the most popular sport.

Three other codes are played — rugby league, rugby union and a home-grown game called the Australian National Code immensely popular in four States. While soccer has not yet become the leading code in any part of the country it is a clear second in each of the six States.

It is difficult to obtain accurate figures of the overall totals of teams and players throughout Australia because hundreds of unregistered clubs are active in all parts of the continent. But the controlling body, the Australian Soccer Football Association, states: "We can say, without fear of contradiction, that soccer has more teams and players than any other code".

The three other codes are largely territorial games. Rugby league and rugby union are associated with New South Wales and Queensland, while the Australian National Code is the main game in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, although played to some extent in other States, particularly southern N.S.W.

Since 1950, the number of registered soccer clubs, teams and players in New South Wales and Queensland has increased by more than 300 per cent and the number of spectators by more than 1,000 per cent. Matches in Sydney that would have attracted only 300 to 1,000 spectators three or four years ago are now drawing 3,000 to 16,000. While these attendances may not be impressive by some standards they indicate that the code has made a tremendous impact on the football public and is well on the way to challenging rugby league supremacy in the rugby States.

At present New South Wales (population 3,775,000) and Queensland (1,445,000) have between them 1,400 registered clubs consisting of 2,500 teams and about 60,000 players. New South Wales, with 900 registered clubs consisting of 1,800 teams and nearly 45,000 players, is the biggest soccer State. Queensland (500 clubs with 700 teams and more than 15,000 players) is a good second. These figures do not include unregistered clubs and school teams. It is known that in New South Wales alone more than 200 unregistered junior teams are active and that at least 70,000 boys at primary and high schools are playing soccer.

Compared with these two States the rate of soccer progress in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania appears to be relatively slow. The wonder is, however, that the game has been able to gain a foothold, let alone make a considerable advance.

Soccer, greatly aided by the immigrant influx, has, however, been able to make striking progress in an atmosphere where, as they say, the Australian National Code is more of a religion than a game.

But the progress has indeed been striking!

Fifteen years ago the four States between them could muster a grand total of only about 200 clubs consisting of 300 teams and fewer than 5,000 players.

Today there are 518 clubs with 702 teams and more than 10,500 players and the game is gaining in strength and popularity season by season.

Although Victoria (population 2,830,000) with 257 teams and nearly 4,000 players can show greater numbers than any of the other three States, the rise has been more dramatic in South Australia (927,000) which has 220 teams and 3,300 players in 194 clubs. To complete the record, Western Australia (722,000) has 76 clubs consisting of 140 teams and 2,300 players, and Tasmania (343,000) 50 clubs with 85 teams and 900 players.

Soccer is played in all parts of New South Wales and Queensland, but in the four other States it is confined mainly to the capital cities and a few provincial centres.

One of the most telling signs of its growth in Melbourne and Adelaide is the fact that it has been able to win municipal ovals away from the Australian National Code.

The main reasons for the rapid growth of soccer in the last 10 years have been the mass immigration of British and Continental European people and the inspiration provided by the visits of top-class British, Austrian, Hungarian, Yugoslavian, Central American and Chinese teams.

By and large, soccer is the only game that the migrants know. On arrival, many joined existing teams and helped to improve the standard of play. Others formed national clubs. Every capital city in the country had its quota of teams, which consisted only of Dutch, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Greeks, etc. The star players are soon snapped up by the larger clubs but the national groups continue as valuable nurseries of talent.

The situation has now been reached, in Sydney anyway, that teams initiated under a national name to cater for players of that nationality now function as first division sides under the same name but with few or no players of the original nationality.

Sydney club Prague provides a good illustration of the development of a class team. Beginning as a group of Czechoslovakians who liked to kick a football on Sunday afternoons in a public park while their wives, girl friends and children looked on, it was taken in hand by former English player and coach, Viv Chalwin, now a Sydney businessman. He welded it into a team that was included in the third division competition. The next year it advanced to second division and the following year to first. In 1959 Prague won the Sydney premiership.

The composition of the team changed with the years. From an all Czech team it became a team of Czechs, English, Germans, Australians, Poles. Then it added : few Dutch, a Bulgarian or two and some Italians. The team today is still called Prague but it is basically a side of Austrians English and Australians. There are no Czech players.

Another first division Sydney team, Budapest, intended to remain an all-Hungarian side, but it has given up the attempt. Apia-

Enjoying their stay in Austarila with Apia-Leichhardt are Scottish players Pat Hughes from Pollock, Glasgow (seen left) and Jimmy Harris, formerly with Blackpool and Dundee.

strides . . .

Leichhardt (Sydney) set out to be an Italo-Australian team but most of its stars are Scottish; Hakoah, the Sydney Jewish team, has often fielded a side that does not contain a single Jew; Polonia-North Side, a combined Polish and Sydney northern suburbs team, regularly fields a Malayan Chinese Star.

This gives an indication of the composition of Australian teams. Admittedly Italians learn to speak like Scots, Englishmen call for the ball in Polish or Greek, Austrians express their disgust in Dutch or Hungarian and the polygot crowds shout: "Shoot, man, shoot!". But the overall result is that all the players and spectators from other countries are rapidly becoming Australians.

Over the whole of Australia it is estimated that the proportion of European-born to Australian-born players is 25 to 75 per cent. However, the proportion is higher in the capital cities. In Sydney it is 50-50.

Soccer in Australia is mostly an amateur game. No team has yet the means to support full-time professionals, but about 10 per cent. of all the teams in the nation are part-time professionals. This means that as well as working in everyday jobs the players receive substantial weekly bonuses.

Players recruited in England, Scotland and other European nations are provided with a home, job and bonus. Many as a result receive incomes of more than £A50 a week.

Very few, if any, Australian clubs in any code of football own their own grounds. This is particularly the case in the cities. Most playing areas are owned by municipal councils, which let them by tender. The main soccer clubs have the use of excellent ovals during the season. In Sydney, several of the leading clubs have planned to buy their own grounds and to equip them with well-appointed dressing and club rooms and such facilities as squash and tennis courts and bowling greens.

With the exception of Sydney, the clubs generally are not very well off financially. The income from gate receipts, supporters' clubs and special functions goes back into the game and most clubs live from season to season.

The State bodies affiliated with the Australian Soccer Football Association are the New South Wales Federation of Soccer Leagues, the Queensland Soccer Football Association, the Victorian Amateur Soccer Football Association, the South Australian Soccer Football Association (Inc.), the Western Australian Soccer Football Association (Inc.) and the Tasmanian Soccer Football Council.

East association enjoys local autonomy. In New South Wales there are three leagues, each with local autonomy — the Sydney Federation of Soccer Leagues, the Northern Soccer League in the Newcastle district, and the South Coast Soccer Football Association in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area.

The organisation in Sydney is typical of the country as a whole. Sydney has 12 leading clubs, each of which fields a first, second and third division team and first, second and third division reserve teams. The organisation is controlled by a Management Committee, consisting of one representative from each of the first division teams, three representatives from the second division and one from the Referees' Association. From these are elected a president, vice-president and junior vice-president. All decisions by the Committee must be ratified by the Council, which consists of two representatives from each fully-affiliated club and representatives from the third division, who have associate affiliation. Each full member is entitled to vote; each group of 10 associates has one vote.

The club's round of matches during the season is for the Premiership Cup. Before the start of the season the first division teams play a knockout series under floodlights for the Ampol Cup and, after the premiership competition ends, another knockout series for the Ascot Cup presented by a big tobacco company.

The financial standing of Sydney clubs is high. The top clubs has assets in excess of £A30,000. Fifty per cent. of the players in the 12 Sydney first division teams are Australians, while the other 50 per cent. includes players from every country in Europe, but particularly from England, Scotland, Ireland, Austria, Italy, Hungary and Holland.

Top picture: Apia-Leichhardt right-half Marcello Svoronich (left), formerly with the Italian club Marzotto with ex-Hibernian of Scotland right winger Alec Marshall, in the top picture. Bottom picture: Hakoah centre-forward Bill Hume, also ex-Hibernian, examines the tatoos that adorn left-back Gordon Nicholson, once with Huddersfield Town of England.

JERRY WEINSTEIN *says that, clearly, Nimes are the best 'second' in France at the moment*

The most dangerous club mascot ever!

THE 50,000 Cup crowd at Colombes Stadium outside Paris was faced with a moment of terror before the Nimes v. Sedan Final when the Sedan supporters brought their wild boar (certainly the most dangerous club mascot I know) on parade before the kick-off. Nimes' reply, in the form of a tame (stuffed) baby alligator (made me wonder whether the rest of the circus entertainment was to be as good.

As it turned out, the match was mediocre; of a high standard of behaviour — in view of the tension; but lacking the fire and excitement of a Final. Sedan's victory by 3-1 was undeniably well-deserved and poor Nimes are once again the best "second" in France. For the last three years, they have contrived to be runners-up in the League and for the second time in 3 years finalists — only to be beaten at the post. In a way, this is not a bad thing for French football for, much as I admire their thoughtful manager Kader Firoud, Nimes have really nothing to offer on the European level.

This is, of course, equally true of Sedan, but then there is little likelihood of Sedan challenging for the top League honours. Somehow Nimes are merely a better sort of club side without élan, brilliance or originality. Sedan are perhaps underestimated but they remain a solid all-round strong team.

Their inside-right Marcel Mouchel, the best man on the field, would certainly grace any company, but . . . . Three good goals by Fulgenzy, Breny and Salem to a late consolation goal by Constantino four minutes from time sufficed for Sedan; a triumph for Louis Dugauguez only in his second season as the club's manager.

Will anybody remember anything of this Final in a few month's time? Sedan — or to give them their full title — Union Athletic de Sedan-Torcy — are, all the same, remarkable. Seven years ago they emerged from the woods of the Ardennes to professionalism and in their second season won promotion to the First Division; the next year (1956) they won the Cup, beating Troyes 4-2 and now they have won it again. Not bad for a town with a population of less than 18,000!

From the Cup attention did not turn back towards the League for it had never really left it. A veritable see-saw of positioning at the top of the table as Racing and Monaco led alternatively for 24 hours.

This was due to the fact that Racing played their matches a day or so before Monaco. Racing in full winning vein and barely conceding a point in 2 months found themselves on the eve of the match of the season, v. Monaco, one point behind and with an inferior goal average.

For Racing, then, the match was vital; victory would give them a point lead with three matches to go. A win for Monaco would effectively mean the Championship for they would be three points ahead.

It is many years since I saw the Parc des Princes in such a state of effervescence; at 1 o'clock — for a 3.45 kick-off — the ground was jammed — 40,000 to watch the curtain raiser between Second Division C.A.P. of Paris and Sochaux.

To this must be added the excessive heat of the hottest day of the year so far! It was not an occasion for the nervous. But after 11 minutes the first crisis came and Raymond Kaelbel — a man of hewn rock or steel belted a penalty 10 yards past the post.

Five minutes later Racing, joyful at the escape, went into the lead.

Barely had the second half began when another penalty was awarded, this time in favour of Racing, and the second moment of crisis had come. It was several minutes before Joseph Ujlaki could take his kick, for Monaco stretched gamesmanship to the extreme in attempts to put him off. Joseph, who once played in a Hungarian youth side with Kocsis, is the proverbial cool cucumber.

But he, too, could not control himself and his penalty-kick swept past the Monaco goal about the same distance away as Kaelbel's earlier shot.

Now Monaco threw everything into the attack and it was just the inspiration needed for Racing to show that they *can* be a great side and *can* creditably represent France. For they began to play their best attacking football and scored two more goals, one quite superb and memorable. A fantastic dribble by young Guy Van Sam on the goal line when he beat Kaelbel, Ludo and Novak, the latter twice, on the space of a threepenny piece and slipped the ball through for Ujlaki to score.

In the last ten minutes Racing might have added to the score for they were by then complete masters; indeed Manager Pibarot was urging them from the touch-line to keep on scoring to improve the club's goal average.

A tense and dramatic match of the season this, with much violence, almost vicious tackling, unnecessary charging, though never quite sufficiently brutal to destroy the techniques of the two best teams in France.

Sedan's first goal in the Coupe de France scored by inside-left Fulgenzy (second from left). Nimes centre-half Charles Alfred has failed to prevent this hard shot whilst goalkeeper Roszak completely misjudged its flight. Nimes right-back Bettache is seen running behind the goalkeeper. Sedan won the Cup 3-1. (Planet.)

WALTER WAS SO RIGHT!

England's three games in six days have been criticised, but it was just what Walter Winterbottom wanted

England's stalwart during her three tough internationals against Portugal, Italy and Austria was, undoubtedly, goalkeeper RON SPRINGETT of Sheffield Wednesday, seen in action below. (P.N.L)

says KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME
Britain's leading football television commentator who toured with the England team during the May international programme.

HOW does England stand in the world soccer ratings now? If I had been trying to write the answer to that question just twelve months ago, I would have been forced to dive into the cellar — or even lower.

For at that time England was on the floor, disaster was piling on disaster. Now the white shirt of the country really is whiter than white, the future offering distinct possibilities.

No, I am not jumping on that enthusiastic bandwaggon which is full of optimists who believe the World Cup is already England's for the taking. There is still a long way to go before that all-important Final in Santiago and the World Cup is the kind of competition for which only a rash gambler would try to select the winner.

But just a year ago England seemed to have little chance of reaching further than the first round. Today the hopes are for a place in the top four.

The form shown by the team on the arduous close season tour and allowing for the defeat in Vienna has clinched their right to be called the best post-war team England has put into the field — yes, I remember the days of Matthews, Mannion, Lawton and company.

And to think, those who still cling to the ideas of 1890 might have prevented this test from taking place. Originally England were scheduled for just one match last month — the World Cup Match against Portugal. Then came the offer to open the Vienna Festival the following week and Italy stepped in quickly to arrange a match in the middle.

That was just what Walter Winterbottom wanted — three tough matches abroad in six days — the sort of programme England will have to face in the First Round in Chile.

Winterbottom knew only too well that England start firm favourites to win an international match at home. He knew, too, that the 1960-61 programme was a fairly easy one.

That gave him time to allow the team to know each other, to work out his plans and his tactics, to give the team confidence with victories like those rugby score wins over Luxembourg, Scotland and Mexico.

But if they had not had the difficult trip to Portugal, Italy and Vienna, the new-look England team would still have remained a promising, untried outfit. And a country does not win World Cups with promising, untried outfits.

The results on the tour might have shocked those in England who firmly believed that the team could give anyone three goals start and a beating—that was actually said to me by a goal-drunk English fan at Wembley after the Mexican hat dance. In six days England just managed a late draw against Portugal, a lucky win against Italy and succumbed to defeat in Austria. And in none of these games did the much vaunted attack look the goal-scoring machine that had rattled up 40 goals in six matches.

But nobody expected it to do. Both Portugal and Italy had strong, containing defences the Austrians even more solid a rearguard. The men were mercilessly marked, were never allowed to create open spaces as easily as they had been in so many of the matches last season and all this meant that too often the English forwards had to carry the ball instead of making ground with those swift flowing passing movements which had brought the goal fiestas of recent memory.

This, in its turn, threw weight on the defence which had, as the forwards so often jocularly remarked, never had to earn its money in the six previous games.

The result? The six defenders turned out to be the meanest bunch of players you could find anywhere. They even resented giving away throws-in!

Few people doubted that Springett and Armfield were in world class, that the half-back line was as good as anything you could find most places. But even Middlesbrough fans were saying that Mick McNeil would crumble the first time the pressure was put on.

Well, the pressure has been put on and Mick McNeil has emerged as a tried and trusted international back. He has leapt in stature, his play is mature and confident. In short, McNeil has arrived. Long may he stay.

But a team is only as good as its reserve strength, and when you look at the cover on tour, confidence in England's future rises. Hodgkinson for Springett; Angus at full-back; Miller and Anderson at half-backs; Connelly on the wing; Byrne for Greaves; Hitchens for Smith; Eastham for Haynes.

The addition of three more players completes the World Cup squad and I for one will accompany such a squad to Chile more hopefully than I went to Switzerland or Sweden.

There was something else about this England team which impressed me — its conduct off the field. So many of the recent tours have been unhappy ones. Defeats have strained the relations between press, players and officials.

Now all that is changed. The players are happy, the stories we reporters have to write are happy ones and the scowls have turned to grins.

For that one man is responsible — that personality-lacking, drive-lacking ex-schoolmaster who thinks he can win matches with theories no one understands. Yes, that is what they used to say about Walter Winterbottom.

But Walter now has the last laugh — and he is too nice a fellow, too intent on gaining success for England to have that laugh at the expense of his recent critics.

Winterbottom is firm but friendly. He mixes with the players, strips and trains with them and has their confidence and respect. But he insists that his orders are obeyed.

The team arrived three hours late in Portugal because of an aircraft delay and the first thing Winterbottom did was to have the lads out training at the exact time of kick-off — four o'clock, when the heat was so intense you could fry an egg on the pavement. And as one player ran out carrying his shirt, he was immediately ordered to put it on — sunbathing was out.

Walter Winterbottom, the man people used to call a theorist, has proved himself a realist. After each of those easy matches he was anxious to point out that the real test was to come. After each of the real test matches, he was quick to admit the faults in the team, willing to accept the achievements gained by the opposition.

So what is to be done with Walter Winterbottom now? Is he to be relegated to a person of minor importance while the domestic programme continues, and then be expected to produce the World Cup like some conjurer out of a hat?

This World Cup squad must be tested often next season.

Some internationals have been arranged but there must be training sessions, matches against top club sides — perhaps in areas where top soccer is never seen and where attendance figures are low.

All right, maybe a player might be injured in one of these training matches and miss a club game on the Saturday. But I am more concerned with England winning the World Cup than with an English league club picking up a couple of points on a Saturday afternoon.

After all, the law of averages — if there is such a law — tells us that England might not have a team as promising as this one for a long time to come.

Two stories from my diary

by WILFRED SCHUHMACHER

In the two short articles below, our correspondent tells firstly of the associations between Dusseldorf and the international pop-tune "Pepe". He also discusses TRAKO (Transfer and Control Commission) which has just been ended, after a short life, by Switzerland's League Committee.

A GOAL IN A MILLION

EVERY week-end, thousands of footballs find their way into fewer thousands of nets all over the world: an old and new picture at the same time of the scoring forward and the beaten goalkeeper.

New, since each goal scored has no equal. There are many possibilities of origin and actual execution of these goals. So the inferences about "good" goals are different. Frequently you read about particular goals "occurring only once in a lifetime". But what is "good"?

It is a subjective meaning. Subjective, whether we like a "good" header, a back-heel, an artistic flick or . . . etc., I think to clarify the meaning we must not say "good" but unusual.

These were my meditations travelling from Dusseldorf some weeks ago and listening to one of the new hit tunes "Pepe". For whenever I hear "Dusseldorf" or "Pepe", I have to think of the most unusual goal I ever saw.

It happened in the summer of 1959 during the European tour of Santos FC. The match took place in the "Rheinstadion" where Santos beat Fortuna 6-4.

The crowd did not know what to admire most: the brilliant wing-half part of Zito, "ruler", in the middle; the dynamic shooting of Pepe or the typical defence bewildering movements of Pele. But then in the second half, the climax of it all happened.

Pepe had received a quick pass from Pele and was running up the touch-line towards the corner-flag. He had the ball on his left foot. The Fortuna full-back was still some yards away. Pepe made a short run down the by-line and with the span of his left (not right) foot, he shot apparently in the direction of the edge of the six yard area. But at the moment of impact, he turned his foot a trifle to the left, spinning the ball to the left.

Goalkeeper Goertz standing on the goal-line made to grasp the ball passing before him, but half-way through its flight it made a parabolic curve and having just reached the near post, it turned suddenly into the net, passing Goertz, who stood dumfounded.

IN the January edition of *WORLD SOCCER* I reported on the infiltration of German trainers and players into Switzerland. I illustrated their fertile working and creating. But where there is light there is shadow, too. Being merely human we must see that there are instances where the position of including German players has not worked out successfully. What was the reason for this? — The outcome of the institution of TRAKO (Transfer and Control Commission).

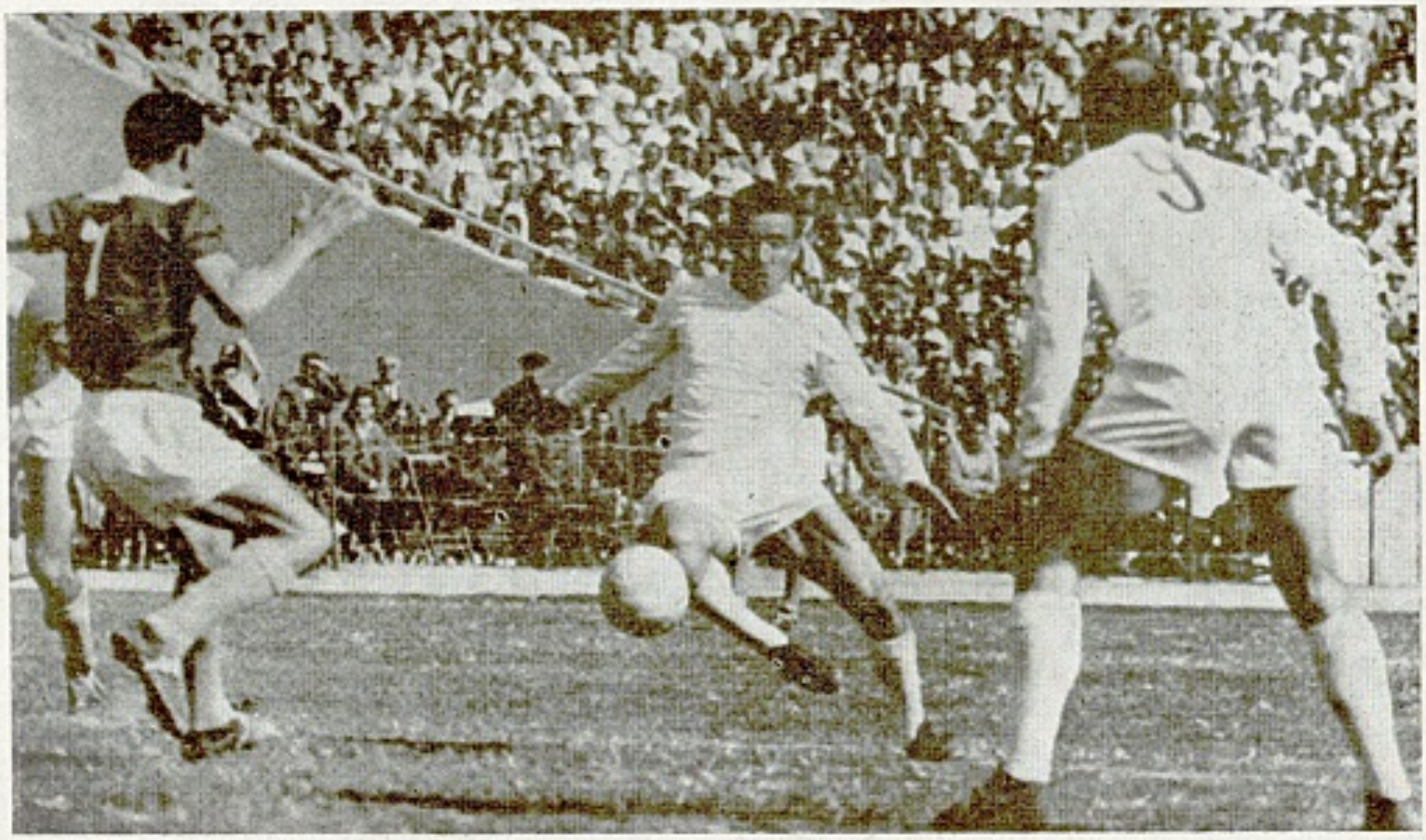
But the representatives of the National League ousted it from office by unanimous decision. Its span lasted only until the end of the past season. TRAKO was disliked by the clubs for various reasons.

TRAKO had one main function: watching over the professional practice of the players — in other words: every player must have an ordinary occupation besides his football playing; "no football professionals" was the motto.

Yes, TRAKO did its work well, as the cases of Erich Hahn and Gerd Siedl will show. These two players could not prove that they had a profession.

Consequently, TRAKO disqualified them. They only allowed Hahn to play for his team FC Lucerne against Fiorentina in the Cup of the Cup Winners. It was the last time he saw the yellow shirts and blue shorts of his team colleagues, for he is now with Austria Salzburg. Siedl the former German international left Basle as well.

In the new season TRAKO will be substituted by a committee of the National League board. The clubs are hoping for better understanding with it.



During Real Madrid's first ever game in the U.A.R., the Spanish club defeated the Zamalek Sporting Club 4-1 in March. Left-winger Francisco Gento brings the ball under control for Real. (Planet.)

Eire's top personality

They call him Dangerous Dan the Tyrone Terror and he wins Eire's newest Trophy

DAN McCAFFREY, Drumcondra's dashing centre-forward is Eire's soccer personality of the year.

Elected thus by the recently formed Soccer Writers' Association, he becomes the first holder of Eire's newest trophy; one that is open to everyone connected with the game, player or legislator, in junior or senior grade.

McCaffrey polled a total of 64 points and was a clear winner from Mick Cahill, Bohemians' brilliant amateur international pivot, second with 46 points.

Paddy Coad, Waterford's player-coach finished third one point behind Cahill; a tribute to his remarkable coaching ability which transformed the floundering Blues into leading challengers for Cup and League.

Dundalk's one armed centre-forward Jimmy Hasty, like McCaffrey a product of Ulster football, made a sensational entry into Eire Football with a series of scintillating displays and blond haired Tommy Dunne, whose inspired captaincy, and cultured play was chiefly responsible for St. Patricks cup final victory over firm favourites Drumcondra, both received 41 points to dead heat for 4th position.

Other personalities supported by Eire's leading soccer writers, included referee "Pip" Meighan chosen to take charge of the Norway - Russia World Cup game at Oslo, the first Eire referee to officiate on the continent, Cup final referee Sam Spillane, and Mr. "Football" himself Joe Wickham, Secretary of the Eire Football Association.

McCaffrey's selection was expected in many quarters. His prodigious goal scoring feats highlighted the season, brought Drumcondra the League title and stamped him as the obvious choice for the award.

Born in Omagh, Dan's first sporting love, like many other Irishmen, was Gaelic football. Starting with Omagh C.B.S. he graduated to the senior fifteen, obtained his county cap and won an All Ireland minor medal in 1947.

He continued to play the national game for a number of years before turning his attention to soccer. After making an impression in local competition he eventually signed amateur forms for Derry City in the Irish League; moving to Crusaders, he came under the eye of Irish International ex-West Bromwich Albion pivot Jackie Vernon and won his first honour, an amateur cap.

Emigrating to England, he disappeared from the Ulster scene and on his return, renewed his interest in the gaelic code before entering Eire Football with Sligo Rovers.

His form with Sligo gave no hint of his goal scoring potential but was good enough for Drumcondra's management to sign him at the start of the 1960/61 season.

Arriving at Tolka Park he soon made the No. 9 shirt his own. Leading his new club to victory in the Dublin City Cup he notched three goals and in the short Shield race, increased his total to eleven. A promising start, yet only the prelude to the most glutinous goal orgy in Eire's history.

When the league commenced, McCaffrey really crashed the headlines, and throughout the long campaign, goal followed goal with almost monotonous regularity. Excitement increased as the Tyrone terror neared the existing scoring record of 42 goals held jointly by former International centre-forward Shay Gibbons and ex Waterford, Scottish star Jimmy Gauld.

At the end of the championship "Dead shot Dan" was leading scorer with 28 goals, seven in front of regular inter-league centre-forward Donal Leahy and Drumcondra basking in the reflected glory of McCaffrey's success were League champions and European Cup contenders.

Making a bold bid for the "double", Drumcondra reached the Cup Semi-Final. When they trotted out on Dalymount's green sward for their joust with Waterford, the tension was terrific, for McCaffrey had equalled the record and was poised to create a new one.

The first chance of the game fell to the eager record maker and despite his obvious desire to snatch the vital score he elected to pass to the better placed Morrissey and the little inside-left put Drums ahead. However, the new record was not long delayed and it arrived with a goal worthy of the occasion. A thundering left-footed volley screamed to the net; the Dalymount roar erupted in salute of a great achievement and Dan McCaffrey's name was indelibly written in the history books of Eire Football.

More goals came from the power laden boots of dangerous Dan but alas not always signposts to victory. At the time of writing this he is still finding the net and is one short of the half-century. Truly a wonderful performance from one of the most popular players to play for the team by the Tolka.

Modest in bearing he possesses the right temperament for the game. Despite his size he is extraordinary light on his feet and quick off the mark. Usually big fellows are awkward in controlling the ball and true to tell McCaffrey also gives that impression; a false one, as goalkeepers have found to their cost.

In an era of shot-shy forwards, his eagerness to "have a go" has proved both refreshing and effective.

Laying no claim to finesse, he concentrates on scoring goals and in this respect has no peer.

Delighted when told of his selection, Dan paid a tribute to his club and colleagues saying "I have been a long time in soccer and this season is the first in which I have won anything. It has been the best season of my life and it has been a pleasure to play with such a fine club, and such a fine group of team mates".

Home and away defeats at the hands of Scotland in the space of four days have plunged the international aspect into the deepest misery. Scotland are not rated highly these days as their decisive defeat in Prague identified which only means that Eire soccer has reached a low ebb indeed.

There is still hope, however that Scotland can put it over the Czechs in September and for Eire themselves to redeem their cause with a couple of wins over the men from Eastern Europe themselves, but at the moment it seems difficult to know just how this will be achieved with the material available.

TOM MULDOWNEY

Narrow escape for the Republic of Ireland in their recent World Cup match against Scotland in Dublin, which the Irish lost by 0-3. Seen in the above picture are (left to right): Alex Young (Scotland), Noel Dwyer (Eire), Charlie Hurley (Eire) and Ralph Brand (Scotland).

AROUND THE WORLD

Snapped whilst in the act of preparing to leap for a high centre is River Plate and Argentina's national goalkeeper Amadeo Carizzo (left). Knicknamed "the tiger", it is an adjective which describes his feline agility perfectly. (Photo: Metelmann.)

FRANCE

Just plaster is off

THE 1961 cup winners are Sedan who beat Nimes 3-1 in the final at the Stade Colombes in Paris before a 39,000 crowd. For France this is a useful attendance, especially so as the match was shown on television.

Reims finally managed to play their traditional friendly with Real Madrid at Marseille and were soundly beaten 5-0. Originally this match was scheduled for the 1st January at Oran, but the crisis in Algeria caused a postponement. Reims star centre-forward Just Fontaine had the plaster removed from his twice broken left leg and is hopeful that he will be able to play again next season.

SWITZERLAND

First in eleven

SERVETTE (Geneva) are the new league champions, their first success since 19:0. French coach Jean Snella has re-signed for next season and after winning the Swiss title so comfortably Servette have high hopes of equalling the Young Boys feat in reaching the semi-final of the European Cup. M. Snella was the manager of St. Etienne when they took part in the 1957-58 series.

SPAIN

Real champions

REAL MADRID ended the league campaign twelve points ahead of the runners-up, Atletico Madrid and nineteen ahead of Zaragoza who finished third. Valladolid and Granada are relegated to the second division which is split into two groups and in their places next season will be Osasuna and Tenerife. The Spaniards still retain the "test matches" abandoned long ago in most other countries, giving a chance of first division status to the division II runners-up, Celta de Vigo and Atletico Ceuta. They must play off against the teams that finished immediately above the relegated pair Oviedo and Elche.

As expected Ferenc Puskas topped the scoring list with 27 goals followed by club mate Di Stefano and Elche's Paraguayan star Juan Romero who each scored 21.

RUSSIA

Ivan in trouble

THE Russian FA have taken unusual measures to stamp out unsporting conduct on the field and rumours of illegal payments off it. First they arranged for the captain of each senior team to have a letter published in their local newspaper calling on everyone to help cut out rough play. Last season 32 players were sent off during first division matches alone — and 236 others had their names taken.

The new transfer regulations are still being added to as the season goes on, but already it is apparent that the authorities are anxious to limit the number of players who change clubs. Under the new rules no player can sign for more than three clubs in his entire career and no club can register more than three transferred players in any season. In addition three years must elapse before a second transfer and second division players more than 25 years old cannot change clubs at all! Russia's first World Cup match will be played on June 18th against Turkey in Moscow followed by Russia v. Norway (Moscow) July 1st; Norway v. Russia (Oslo) August 23rd and Turkey v. Russia (Istanbul) September 15th.

WEST GERMANY

Into the breach

THE final rounds of the German championship are now under way. The play off between Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Neuenkirchen ended in a 5-0 victory for Frankfurt which forces them to withdraw from the New York tournament. Instead Karlsruher SC with international's Szymaniak and Hermann will take their place.

Draw for the championship final is: Group I: Hamburg SV, 1st FC Saarbrucken, Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Dortmund. Group II: 1st FC Nurnberg, 1st FC Koln, Hertha BSC and Werder Bremen. Hertha the new champions of West Berlin have a fine record for the league campaign which included nine matches at home and away plus nine more on neutral grounds. Unbeaten at home or away Hertha's only reverse came in the third category and they ended up with a six point lead over their nearest rivals Tasmania coupled with a goal average of 69-19.

COSTA RICA

Championship hat-trick

FOR the fifth time in seven years Costa Rica won the Central American championship and then surprisingly lost to the Antilles in Curacao (2-0). For the Costa Ricans this game was of far greater importance than all the others for it virtually puts them out of the World Cup. Main reason for the defeat was the absence through injury of their star centre-forward Juan Ulloa who scored 11 of their fifteen goals in the championship.

The new champions are Herediano for the third time in succession, while Saprissa who toured Europe last season finished third. Between 1952 and 1957 Saprissa established a record six championships in a row.

ARGENTINA

Kubala will go

ON a second trip to Europe Senor Liberti, much travelled President of River Plate, has confirmed the transfer of Kubala from Barcelona, but apparently he is no longer interested in Piantoni of Reims. Instead River have signed Moacyr one of the Brazilian reserves for the 1958 World Cup and until recently with Fluminese.

Real Madrid are still keeping in touch with San Lorenzo and are expected to make an offer for their inside-left Sanfillipo, who helped himself to a hat-trick on the opening day of the Argentinian season. The much discussed strike by the top Buenos Aires clubs came to nothing after all. They wanted a first division of only twelve clubs and although the league programme started a week later than planned — it started with 16 teams! After only a month, the series will be temporarily suspended while the international side makes its trip to Europe.

YUGOSLAVIA

Thirty-thousand drop

DESPITE the fact that Yugoslavia had one of her most successful periods during 1960, football seems to be losing its popularity, at least as far as players are concerned. More people are watching the first class matches than ever before but there are now only 65,000 players registered with the FA compared with 95,000 four years ago.

The Yugoslavs' first international of 1961 ended in a home defeat — disappointing but not really a surprise to Belgrade fans. Hungary who beat Zebec and Co. 4-2 are Yugoslavia's bogey team — in 18 encounters the Yugoslavs have won twice only. Dragoslav Sekularec made his comeback against Hungary, exactly six months after being suspended for eighteen months!

BRAZIL

Mummified Pele!

THE world's most sought-after player Pele has been confined to bed for three weeks following an injury to his back. Wrapped in plaster from chin to thighs he is supposed to rest for an indefinite period, but with Santos's European tour about to begin who knows? Without Pele, Santos would not be the draw they can be, and several clubs have stipulated that Pele must play against them. No Pele — no fee!

Rio de Janeiro has the world's largest soccer stadium (Maracana, 200,000) but the other grounds in the city are nothing like the same size. In all the twelve top Rio clubs who form the state league can just about top the Maracana figure between them. The largest ground is that of Vasco da Gama (35,000) and Botafogo can barely hold 25,000 in their own ground. For outstanding matches Maracana is used by everyone, but strange though it may seem the clubs that provided the World champions in 1958 are having trouble drawing the crowds. Zito, right-half in the 1958 Brazilian team discounts Argentina and Uruguay as rivals for Brazil's world champions title. The majority of international experts think that the South Americans will do well in Chile, but Zito prophesies that only Russia, England and Yugoslavia need to be watched.

ISRAEL

Government steps in

DESPITE their slender resources the Israelis are anxious to compete in world football at the highest level and have taken steps to ensure that their team is up to standard. Between 1949 and 1959 Israel lost 17 of the 22 games played, and after the critics had condemned the attitude of the clubs who refused to release their best players for training sessions with the national team, the government stepped in and drafted a law which stated simply that teams representing the country in international competitions must be adequately prepared. Since then results have been considerably improved 6 victories and only two defeats in 12 matches!

GHANA

Footb(haul)

AFTER earning much praise in the world's press and being described as the best team in Africa—one to watch for the future, Ghanaian footballers slipped up badly against Nigeria. Traditionally they are the winners almost every time they meet their neighbours but in two recent Africa Cup games they have been held to a draw 0-0 in Lagos and 2-2 in Accra.

The case against officials who are alleged to have ordered several thousand more tickets than the grounds could accommodate for matches continues. Certainly it seems that someone was out to make a haul, but after weeks in court it is not clear who it was!

ITALY

Placed for repeat

JUVENTUS are well placed to repeat their feat of last season when they took both Cup and League. The Cup in Italy is not regarded as important but from the international prestige point of view a double is always worth an extra thousand pounds for a friendly fee. Beating Sampdoria 2-0 in the quarter-finals, Juventus now meet Fiorentina, while the other semi-final pairs Lazio and Torino.

The annual general meeting of the F.A., accepted the recommendations of the league and rubber stamped the decision to allow foreigners into Italy once more. To save their face a little, the FA imposed one or two restrictions most important of which is that while three foreigners per club will be allowed only two of them can play in a championship match together. The new regulations will probably stand for two seasons and then after the 1962 World Cup the ban will be re-imposed.

It's a goal — Dutch style. Ajax star Henk Groot scores the second goal against Fortuna in Amsterdam. Goalkeeper Gijsel can only watch the ball go in. Ajax went on to swamp their opponents 7-4 in a match bristling with atmosphere. (P.A.I.)

GREECE

Professionalism

AFTER the national team's rather surprising victory over Ireland in a match counting for the World Cup, the country's top officials are hoping to introduce a limited form of professionalism. Their main argument is that without the stimulous of financial reward the players will not take training seriously. Always keen to play with a ball and consequently more than proficient in this respect the Greeks fall down on condition and combined team play. At the moment the top clubs are sponsored by large industrial organisations the most famous for example are A.E.K. the team of the Athens Electricity Supply Co.

The Greek FA Cup has now reached the quarter-final stage and so far there have been only minor surprises. AEK, Panathinaikos, Panionios and Olympiakos are all through to the last eight.

AUSTRIA

Ocwirk back

FUSSBALL KLUB AUSTRIA champions for the first time in eight years are anxious to strengthen their team. Already they have agreed terms with Ernst Ocwirk their former star centre-half and negotiations are in hand for the transfer of Barcelona's Hungarian inside-forward Sandor Kocsis. The newly discovered goalkeeping star Fraydl (GAK) is also on their wanted list and with Grazer in financial difficulties as usual he will probably move to the capital before the new season begins.

The Rapid - Benfica European Cup match ended in a near riot, with English referee Reg Leafe abandoning the game in the last minute. The entire match was played in a tense atmosphere that reached flashpoint in the final minutes when centre-forward Dienst was bowled over when likely to score. In retaliation Skocik knocked down the Benfica left-back and as he was being carried off the pitch several hundred spectators broke through the inadequate police cordon to join in. After the match the referee and Portuguese players were advised not to leave before the crowd dispersed and waited half the night before moving off to their hotels.

SOUTH AFRICA

Best-dressed player of the year

THE National Football League has introduced a competition between member clubs for the best-dressed team on-and-off the field. Referees send in their reports and a "table" is drawn up. The prize is £100, donated by a leading clothing firm which will be increased if the idea proves a success.

THE WORLD CUP GROUPS IN DETAIL. FIRST—GROUP VIII

THE May issue of *WORLD SOCCER*, including the England-Portugal-Luxembourg records, came out a couple of days after England had beaten Scotland by the remarkable score of nine goals to three. Discussing the English record I commented that "she is on the brink of chalking up the 1,000th goal in her favour" — and some readers may then have noted that when Johnny Haynes, the English captain, scored England's seventh goal against Scotland the 1,000 mark was in fact reached.

That this milestone in soccer history did not make the headlines in English national papers was due largely, I think, to the fact that the study of soccer statistics is both in its infancy and, like other things in infancy, uncertain and lacking in authority. Thus, when a French football magazine, that reserves an occasional page for consideration of the foreign scene, printed England's international record a few weeks ago, the summarised total read:

P	W	D	L	F	A
413	263	67	83	1267	541

whereas my total was:

P	W	D	L	F	A
341	203	63	75	993	460

But a single glance at the overall table in the French publication quelled my first doubts that I might have missed a decade of England's soccer progress. All who are at all familiar with English football will spot the following "howler" in the French table:

	P	W	D	L	F	A
v. Australia —	13	11	0	2	69	16

Also included are matches played against South Africa and, I suspect, by English amateur elevens *at a time when professional football had been accepted in the country.*

I mention these points to emphasise that the national summaries we are publicising in *WORLD SOCCER* are not the result of hopefully accepting someone else's tables that might be — and indeed probably are — inaccurate. This is not to claim (I have no intention of sticking my neck that far out!) that these tables are foolproof — indeed last month I noted an amendment to the Portugal table of the previous month. But these summaries are being first compiled from official sources, as these are available, and then cross-checked and amended to eliminate matches where it was unlikely that the title of a full international was deserved.

A degree of personal opinion has to come into this "editing" of the results of course, but my general attitude is to exclude all matches played between countries where one or both are involved in a war or civil war, and to exclude all fixtures in which professionals were ineligible when either of the countries concerned had a professional football structure.

This is the formula to be adhered to throughout this statistical series and, at the end of it, a much more sober overall analysis may be made.

Thus it is possible that the records shown in this series will differ somewhat from those in other journals. It is not that I have overlooked certain matches but rather that I prefer, for the purposes of generalisation and fair comparison, to fastidiously prune out the appropriate games from the clutter of yearly results.

Having previously featured Groups VI and IX in this series, GORDO analysis of group VII (Czechoslavakia, Republic of Ireland and Scotlan that, there will be further similar detailed attention given to the other qu in Chile next year. It is a 'World Soccer' exclusive which no discernin

Czechoslovakian

This dramatic goal-mouth incident came from the Czechoslovakia - Sweden international pl Bubernik heading over the Swedish goal with goalkeeper "Zamora" Nyholm well beaten occa sion.

There are particular difficulties about the records of some countries whose boundaries and very existence have fluctuated in political, economic and general warfare. Thus, to take an obvious example, East and West Germany are today separate members of FIFA but what happens to the pre-1939 record of Germany? (The 1939-45 results I ignore of course.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IT is a combination of several such factors that has prevented me from compiling a satisfactory summary of the Czechoslovakian record. I hope to complete this before long, but the Qualifying Group in which the Czechs are involved is too interesting to keep back.

I mentioned in the May article that I felt that Group VIII was the only European Group that appeared at first sight to offer reasonab hopes of success to all three contenders. so often happens in the World Cup Qualifyi Competitions however a country with a ge erally good current record has slipped bac in the matches that matter — in this case t Republic of Ireland.

Home and away defeats at the hands Scotland make it essential for them to twi beat the Czechs next October to retain interest in the World Cup — and then only the Czechs in September have beaten the Sc for the second time.

These "ifs" would leave all three countri with four points apiece and I doubt that th will happen. But there are, in the three r maining matches, several interesting possibiliti — a Scots home win over Czechoslovak

N JEFFERY now presents a detailed
d). Next month and every month after
alifying groups leading up to the Finals
g enthusiast will want to miss.

ns to win

ayed last April. It shows the Czech left-half Titus . Czechoslovakia defeated the Swedes 2-1 on this

would mean that the Czechs needed two wins over the Republic of Ireland to equal Scotland's points; a Scotland-Czechoslovakia draw would leave the Scots in suspense hoping that the Republic of Ireland gained at least a home win.

Even a Czech victory in Scotland would not ensure a ticket to Chile for them since Ireland could repeat their 1959 European Nations Cup home win and *might* tidy their present one draw and one defeat in Czechoslovakia to one win, one draw and one defeat — if they did this by one goal to nil the symmetry would be complete with two goals for and two against!

My own feeling has been always that the Czechs will win the group. A feeling based partly on their overall status in World football from around 1925 but mainly on their record since the 1958 World Cup. A record that is even better than the bare results since the football confidence of Czechoslovakia was badly badly shaken by their dismissal in the first stages of 1958 World Cup Finals in Sweden — by Northern Ireland in a play-off after the Czechs had gained a 6-1 victory over Argentina! But note how they have overcome the Swedish disaster:

	1958	
Lost	1-2 to USSR	at Prague
Won	2-1 against Switzerland	at Bratislava
Lost	0-1 to Bulgaria	at Ostrava
Drew	1-1 with Italy	at Genoa
Won	1-0 against Turkey	at Istanbul
	1959	
Lost	1-3 to USSR	at Moscow
Lost	0-2 to Rep. of Ireland	at Dublin
Won	4-0 against Rep. of Ireland	at Bratislava
Drew	2-2 with Denmark	at Copenhagen
Won	5-1 against Denmark	at Brno
Won	2-1 against Italy	at Prague
	1960	
Won	4-0 against Austria	at Prague
Won	2-0 against Rumania	at Bucarest
Won	3-0 against Rumania	at Prague
Lost	0-3 to USSR	at Marseilles
Won	2-0 against France	at Marseilles
Won	4-0 against Netherlands	at Prague
	1961	
Won	2-1 against Sweden	at Prague
Won	2-1 against Mexico	at Wizkowice
Won	4-0 against Scotland	at Bratislava

The present Football Association of Czechoslovakia was founded as recently as 1922 — but two years before this (the same year in which the "new" nation was created as a republic) the national side had entered the Olympic Games at Antwerp and reached the final. The final match against Belgium was one of those unsavoury exhibitions of petty and vicious fouling that then, as sadly now, bedevil international sport. The Czech team eventually walked off the field and were disqualified from the Games.

Prior to the creation of the Czechoslovak nation football had been played in the territory of course — clubs like Dynamo (originally SK Slavia, Prague) and Spartak (originally AC Sparta, Prague) were founded in the early 1890's and representative matches between Prague and Vienna were played before the turn of the century.

The general progress of Central European football in the period between the wars affected Czechoslovakia and they produced many good club and national sides and players — probably their best performance as a nation being in the 1934 World Cup when they were only beaten in the final by Italy after extra time.

The long years of occupation stifled Czech football for some time after 1939 but from 1956 onwards they have been steadily improving.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

LIKE Czechoslovakia, the Republic of Ireland are officially "newcomers" (the Football Association of Ireland was formed in 1921) although Ireland's international matches date back to 1882. Many of these were played in Dublin of course but for convenience are attached to the Northern Ireland record.

Briefly the situation is that the original Irish F.A. (based on Belfast) now cater for players born in Northern Ireland — although for international matches against Scotland, England or Wales they could select from players born in Eire as well; the Football Association of Ireland for those born in Eire or, the title accepted by FIFA, the Republic of Ireland.

This nomenclature is new — the title under which the Republic first appeared in international football was the Irish Free State — at the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris. Although the team remained substantially the same the two matches played in the Games are usually excluded from the full Irish international record as being amateur matches and pride of place for the first full international goes to a match against Estonia played in Paris at the same period.

The result of this — the Republic's only "neutral" match for our summary — was a 3-1 victory.

Since then more than eighty other full internationals have been played with roughly even success. Players from the Football League of Ireland clubs have made successful appearances but inevitably the best of these have been attracted to the richer professional clubs of England and Scotland and "exiles" make up the majority of every national eleven — often indeed players from the reserve elevens of English clubs hold a place in the Republic of

continued on page 35

RECORD OF THE COUNTRIES

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Argentina	1	0	0	1	0	1				—		
Austria	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	9
Belgium	3	1	1	1	8	5	3	2	0	1	8	8
Chile	1	1	0	0	2	0				—		
Czechs	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	6
Denmark	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
England	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	3	5
Finland	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
France	2	0	1	1	4	6	2	1	0	1	2	1
W. Germ.	3	3	0	0	11	4	5	1	1	3	4	9
Hungary	3	0	1	2	6	9	2	0	2	0	5	5
Italy	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
Lux'bourg	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	6	1
Neth'lands	2	1	0	1	4	5	3	2	0	1	8	6
Norway	4	2	2	0	10	7	3	2	0	1	8	6
Poland	2	1	1	0	5	4	2	0	1	1	2	8
Portugal	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	5
Scotland	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	4
Spain	4	1	1	2	6	13	4	1	1	2	3	9
Sweden	2	1	0	1	4	5	2	0	0	2	2	7
Swit'land	3	2	0	1	5	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
USA	1	1	0	0	3	1				—		
Wales	1	0	0	1	2	3				—		
Y'slavia	1	0	0	1	1	4				—		
	44	20	8	16	89	78	42	14	7	21	60	94

ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Estonia	1	1	0	0	3	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	87	35	15	37	152	173	48.85

SCOTLAND

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	3	0	2	1	3	4	5	1	1	3	6	15
Belgium	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	6	2
Czechs	1	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	1	3	5
Denmark	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	1
England	38	18	9	11	67	54	40	13	10	17	72	88
Finland				—			1	1	0	0	2	1
France	2	2	0	0	3	0	4	3	0	1	6	4
W. Germ.	2	2	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	1
Hungary	3	1	1	1	6	6	2	0	1	1	4	6
N. Irel'd	32	24	5	3	110	28	34	25	5	4	104	31
R. Irel'd	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	0
Italy				—			1	0	0	1	0	3
Lux'bourg				—			1	1	0	0	6	0
Neth'lands				—			3	3	0	0	7	2
Norway	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	8	4
Paraguay				—						—		
Poland	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	1
Portugal	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	2	3
Spain	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	4
Sweden	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	3
Swit'land	2	2	0	0	6	3	3	2	0	1	6	5
Turkey				—			1	0	0	1	2	4
USA	1	1	0	0	6	0				—		
Uruguay				—						—		
Wales	37	26	6	5	111	40	37	18	10	9	85	46
Y'slavia	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
	130	84	23	23	344	146	147	74	30	43	334	231

ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	1	0	0	1	0	1
France	1	0	0	1	1	2
Paraguay	1	0	0	1	2	3
Uruguay	1	0	0	1	0	7
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	0	1	1
	5	0	1	4	4	14

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	282	158	54	70	682	391	67.37

Scotland's goalkeeper Frank Haffey falls to the ground in despair as England score their seventh goal during the international at Wembley last April. In the net is Scotland's skipper and left-back, Eric Caldow. England won 9-3. (Planet.)

Terrifying four

THE tartan tammies have been banished from sight, even the thistles, such a colourful part of the Scottish rural scene, seem to be hanging their heads in shame — or is it in silence as they mourn the passing of their country as a leading light in world soccer? Scotland, its association formed in far-back 1873, was once considered to be a power in the world game, but now that era has ended. *Auld Scotia* seems to have passed the high noon in its long and illustrious soccer history.

Bitter proof came dramatically within the space of four short weeks; twenty-eight days in which Scotland saw the last of its crumbling football traditions hammered to dishonourable dust in the arenas of Wembley and Bratislava.

Prestige has acquired a meaning almost as great as the name of football itself. Their disastrous performances against Czechoslovakia and England have seen to it that Scotland has now precious little of that commodity left. The 9-3 thrashing by England in April was serious enough, but not nearly so critical as the 4-0 drubbing from the Czechs last month in what was the most vital match in their entire 1961 football calendar. Victory — or even a share of the points — in Bratislava would almost certainly have assured the Scots of a place in the Chile sun next summer; a part in the great production that will be the 1962 World Cup Finals. As it turns out now, the thrashing inflicted by a country once only too keen to be their pupils puts Scotland in a precarious position indeed. Despite their two easy victories over Eire, Czechoslovakia will have to be defeated when they come to Hampden Park in September. For the Czechs seem almost certain to take maximum points from an Eire eleven which cannot be classed as top quality.

Admittedly, where there is life there is hope. Scotland can yet be on the boat to Chile next summer — but their chances must be rated as slender. Assuming that Czechoslovakia do take four points from Eire and this seems a fair assumption, Scotland would be called upon to defeat the Slovaks first at Hampden and then in a play-off, for each would then have taken six points from their four matches.

The position at present is this:

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Scotland	3	2	1	0	7	5	4
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
Eire	2	0	2	0	1	7	0

Failure to qualify for the finals would, however, come as no great surprise to the general public in Scotland for at present they seem to be enshrouded in a cloud of depression. They seem to have nursed the fear of extinction as a football force from the first international match of the season.

It was October 22, 1960 — the place, Ninian Park, Cardiff. Scotland were firm favourites to defeat Wales, yet their diminutive forwards were early bogged down in the glaur. Hardly a single blow did they get in at Kelsey, the Welsh 'keeper, and the home side eventually ran out comfortable 2-0 winners.

The outlook seemed to brighten considerably a fortnight later when, on their own spacious Hampden Park, they sent Danny Blanchflower and his Irish colleagues back to the Emerald Isle nursing the memory of a 5-2 drubbing.

When the Scotland Under 23 eleven returned from Middlesbrough with a 1-0 victory over the Young England side — even affording themselves the luxury of a penalty miss — and, a few weeks before Wembley, the English League was defeated by 3-2 at Ibrox under the floodlights, it seemed that a revival was on the way.

Wembley was, however, to prove that such a thought was but a pipe dream! That 9-3 blitz — Scotland's heaviest-ever defeat in the international arena — let them see exactly where they stood in the world ratings. Admittedly, there were several really unfortunate goalkeeping blunders, but nevertheless the elegant English attack, four puppets on the string of master-manipulator Johnny Haynes, reduced the Scottish invadors to almost schoolboyish class.

Out came the axe, several well-known heads were put on the chopping block and the selectors announced a new-look team to face Eire. The result was a 4-1 Hampden victory, followed by another easy 3-0 success in Dublin a few days later. But Eire were hardly a side which would have troubled many other nations. Yet Scotland, so wrongly, again seemed to gain the impression that all was well.

How the Czechs debunked these rosy visions! Without rising to any heights of brilliance in the Bratislava match, they soon had the Scots reeling, reducing them to 11 masses of ineffective jelly as they eased to a 4-0 win.

So in their six internationals this term Scotland had won three times and lost three, scoring 15 goals and losing eighteen. That, on paper, does not seem such a terrible performance. Considering, however, that two of their victories were against Eire and the other over Ireland, who finished foot of the British International table without a single point, it was hardly the right sort of pedigree for a side intent on making the trip to Chile. In their three away matches, they had lost by 2, 6 and 4 goals respectively.

What makes the form of the Scottish international side so puzzling is that while they seem to be floundering in frustration, two of the country's top club sides, Ran-

Will Scotland now follow England's example and maintain a constant national team, asks KEN MONTGOMERY

gers and Hibernian, have created extremely favourable impressions in the European Cup Winners' Cup and the Fairs Cities Cup respectively. At club level at least, then, Auld Scotia seems capable of holding her head high. Could it possibly be that therein lies part of the answer to the international side's failings?

Could it be possible that the continual chopping and changing of the team has been mainly responsible for the downfall? To try and examine judicially the results of a nation's football eleven over a lengthy period of time is never a simple task. That distinguished cabal, the Scottish Selection Committee, seem to have made it even more difficult, for it would appear that they have been bitten by some permutation bug of late. No fewer than 25 players have been fielded in 6 matches — quite a fantastic number.

This in itself savours of several votes of "no confidence" by the seven-man-strong selection committee in their own team choices. Only two of the 25 players have taken part in the six matches, captain and left-back Eric Caldow (Rangers), and his Ibrox clubmate, outside-left Davie Wilson. There have been two goalkeepers tried (although Leslie would almost assuredly have been an ever-present but for an eve-of-

-weeks...

Wembley injury), two right-backs, three right-halves, three centre-halves, three left-halves, two outside-rights, four inside-rights, three centreforwards and three inside-lefts. Not once has the side been the same in successive matches, although it would have been for the game with Eire in Dublin but for an unfortunate stomach upset of David Herd's (Arsenal), which enforced the re-introduction of Everton's Alex Young at centre.

Among the players not included in a pool of 22 players set up the week after Wembley are inside-forward Denis Law (Manchester City) and Dave Mackay, the dynamic Tottenham wing-half. This pair, with goalkeeper Frank Haffey and left-half Bert McCann, seemed to be carrying the can for the Wembley crushing. Law, a player reputedly worth over £65,000, played in only two of his country's six matches and Mackay was fielded in one more. Neither played well at Wembley, but both will need to be recalled if Scotland is to have any hope of once against pushing its way to the forefront of international soccer.

Two other Tottenham stars, John White and Bill Brown, have also been ignored by the selectors recently, and Bobby Collins, Everton's clever little inside-forward, although nearing the veteran stage, is yet another who has seemingly been forgotten about.

Even more strange than the number of players they have called upon, however, is the latest method the selectors have adopted of refusing to name the Scottish team until only 24 hours before a match. In their last three games not even the players themselves knew who would pull the dark blue shirts over their heads. That, surely, is no way to get results. The players, under these circumstances, must be tensed, worried right up until literally the last moment — in the wrong frame of mind entirely.

New faces yet will probably be drafted in for the September tussle with the Czechs, for the team which fell so heavily in Bratislava can hardly be expected to turn the tables with only ground advantage in their favour. Before then, therefore, Scotland must act — and act wisely. There are few Scots-born players who can honestly be called "world class". Denis Law is one and he must be recalled so that the rest of the team can be moulded around him.

He has shown histrionics in the past — but these are surely the signs of a thoroughbred. When they are weighed up against the skill and power he also contributes to every match, the latter attributes are so heavily stacked in his favour that the selectors must surely recall him in an attempt to rally his less-talented countrymen.

A series of practice matches against top-class club opposition has been suggested. English have tried it and it has obviously done them no harm. Scotland could do well to copy. Another step which must be taken if they are ever to rise again to take their place among the hierarchy of world soccer is the appointment of a full-time team manager. Here again, they could take a leaf from the book of their "Auld Enemy", England. Andrew Beattie, Matt Busby and Ian McColl — all have tried, unsuccessfully, to weld a Scottish team together in their part-time capacity as team boss. The Scottish Football Association have repeatedly claimed that they have not sufficient work to employ a man in a full-time capacity. After the humiliations of Wembley and Bratislava, one feels that such a man would have more than enough to keep him fully occupied.

St. Mirren goalkeeper Jimmy Brown, fists away a dangerous ball from Partick Thistle's Joe McBride during a Scottish First Division League game at Firhill Park, Glasgow. (Planet.)

THE MAGIC OF FOOTBALL

The voice of football may be heard in the most unlikely places says ***GRAHAM PAYNE***

THERE is a magic in the game of soccer that borders on the incredible. Throw a ball among a group of time-wasting urchins in the back street of any big city and marvel at the instant transformation: within seconds they have become Puskas, Greaves, Didi and Pele, and the dusty, curvy roadway is their private stadium.

Many a sick child has made a rapid recovery after a visit from his hero of the football field; a cure which has been the brainchild of some far-sighted doctor. That simple bedside chat has often produced a result beyond the scope of even the cleverest piece of medicine.

With football as a bait, men have been lured into action above and beyond the normal call of duty. The game has been borrowed for political, idealistic and socialistic purposes. It has filled men with *dutch courage*. It has taken their lives and given them new life. It has made them forget unhappiness, and it has made them remember halcyon days.

An excellent example of all this happened quite recently in the Argentine where a hospital was experiencing a certain amount of difficulty in persuading members of the public to donate a pint of blood for the local blood bank.

Despite an appealing advertising campaign, volunteers were not forthcoming, and then one of the organisers hit upon the idea on introducing the "football element".

Special cards were printed on which the would-be blood donors could add, alongside the usual personal details, the name of the favourite football club. Points were awarded to each particular team for each pint of blood given and, in this way, a giant "league table" was calculated.

The desire to see one's own team at the top of the table was an irresistable *hors d'œuvre* and in no time at all, the hospital waiting-room was packed.

It is a well-known fact that production in local factories in England has been known to have increased in the week following a home win by the local League side. The effect of a surprising defeat has been noticeable in a fall in output in a similar way. Healthy production figures are apparently tied up with the success or otherwise of the local team. A high position in the league means extra productivity from the local industries.

In the village of Bornskog in Sweden, vicar Kjellstrom noticed an uneasiness among his congregation during one Sunday service.

He continued with his sermon and, at the end of it, added: "I read in the eyes of many of you gathered here today, certain worries But I can dispel them. I have just ascertained that Bornskog are leading in their game against Tengsund FC, and there are only five minutes left to play".

There was a noticeable sigh of relief among the congregation and one imagines that the service continued much more happily.

Last year, Italy's defence minister announced that footballers doing their conscripted national service would not be allowed to appear for their clubs.

So great was the outcry that he was forced to change his ruling and cancel his instruction.

Today, professional players do receive permission to appear for their clubs, but they serve twenty months instead of eighteen.

Football is played in prisons, detentions, and approved schools the world over, and the authorities are agreed that it is one of the best methods of getting the inmates to exercise their pent-up emotions.

Two years ago, five long-term prisoners in England's Parkhurst Prison decided they would like to study refereeing. They were put in touch with local referees who loaned them charts to help them with exams. All five prisoners passed and became fully qualified.

The governor says that this new-found interest has completely transformed the men. On this occasion, the lure of football succeeded in a comparatively short space of time to bring about a change that only months of skilled probation and rehabilitation work might have done.

In many countries, the game has been undisguisedly linked with politics. Victories by the national team have sometimes been used to illustrate the physical fitness and lasting power of the people. At many army recruiting centres, side by side with the posters showing men in uniform are also pictures of football players, and it is a well known fact that the top players who are in the army can receive double-quick promotion because of their qualities on the football field (not the battle field).

Mr. Kruschev, Russia's leader, has often let it be known that he played football as a young man when working in the mills. He has introduced this fact into conversation with foreign diplomats when the topic appeared to be getting out of hand. It has invariably worked; brought great smiles and comment and has completely swung the political ship round to calmer waters.

The voice of football may be heard in the most unlikely places. It has an international attraction all of its own and, perhaps more so than any other sport, a special quality — a healing power, if you like — which is often quite unaccountable.

Everybody wants to get into the act! Sedan, winners of the 44th French Cup (they defeated Nimes 3-1) are seen here, after the victory, with their mascot, a boar, wearing the Cup itself. 39,000 people, including French premier Michel Debre, watched Sedan take their second Cup in six years. (Planet.)

THE EXPORT GAME

by Roger Macdonald

A DEROGATORY term often used by foreign countries when referring to England is "Perfidious Albion", especially when she has just completed a "slick deal" in diplomacy; but in the realm of Association Football, "Albion" is better known as the name of several famous clubs and as the collective term for those players and coaches who have done so much to spread the game abroad. Ambassadors of British soccer and so of Britain herself, these men who make up "The Albion Influence" have increased British prestige in every corner of the globe.

Several countries claim to have invented the game of football, ranging from the Chinese in the centuries before the birth of Christ, to the Vikings who invaded our shores in the Dark Ages, and the Italians with their "calcio" at Florence; but it was in England that "ye olde game of futebol", frowned upon by the monarchs of former times, developed into a sport which knows no barriers of language, race or creed.

Football became identified with sportsmanship, team spirit and skill when it was taken up by the public schools and under their restraining influence became less synonymous with brutality and rioting: within a century the Association code had become accepted as the national winter sport and had stretched its tentacles to the far reaches of English shores. It the last hundred years it has been carried by British coaches, players and sailors all over the world; in every country the game has spread like wildfire.

Scarcely any nation on the globe does not attribute the origin of its soccer to British influence: it would be difficult to overestimate the British role in the development of the Association game. A glance at the table below is ample illustration of the progress made through the efforts of British coaches abroad and the pioneer clubs of foreign tours.

The British influence was particularly striking in Austria in the pioneer days of the modern game. The first team in Austria was called, rather paradoxically, "Cricketers". One of the top Austrian clubs today is Wiener Sportklub whose agile goalkeeper, Szanwald, is seen in action in the photograph above. (Metelmann.)

Clearly many of the entries invite further comment, but first a word of explanation is needed regarding the column listing the oldest clubs of the various countries. There has been much controversy over the question of dates, especially as many clubs either began in another field of sport or playing another code of football; usually because of this reason and sometimes because the facts lay hidden in the murky past, there are differences of opinion as to which is the oldest club in a number of countries. Even England, where records appear to have been kept more carefully than elsewhere, people still argue today over this question: Charterhouse, Hallam and Forest have all been attributed with the honour which I consider belongs to Sheffield F.C., whom the majority accept as the oldest club in the world. Likewise Druids are by no means a unanimous choice as the first club of Wales, or Cliftonville of Ireland; however the table remains valuable as a general indication.

The United States of America are way down the list as far as organised soccer is concerned, but the Harvard University Club took up what was to become the Association code as early as 1860, the first inter-collegiate match being played in November 1869 at New Brunswick between Rutgers and Princetown. However in 1874 Harvard went over to rugby and many other colleges followed suit, leaving soccer with little support; visits by British clubs, beginning with Sunderland in 1894, helped to revive enough interest for an Association to be founded in 1911. However it soon became defunct and although reformed in 1931, not even foreign tours enabled soccer to compete with the American code.

continued overleaf

Country	F.A. Founded	Oldest Club	Date Founded	Early visits by Br. teams	Year	British Coaches
England	1863	Sheffield	1855			
Scotland	1873	Queen's Park	1867			
Wales	1875	Druids	1870			
Ireland	1880	Cliftonville	1879			
Holland	1889	Dordrecht	1882			Chadwick, Hogan Glendenning
Argentina	1893	Buenos Aires	1865	Southampton	1904	Booth, Harley
S. Africa	1893	Durban	1882	Corinthians	1897	
Swit'land	1895					Duckworth, Hogan
Belgium	1895					Maxwell, Butler
Italy	1898	Genoa	1893			Garbutt, Hogan
Denmark	1899	Copenhagen	1879			Bloomer, Butler Williams, Padgham
Germany	1900	Hamburg	1887	Oxford Unv.	1875	Hogan, Bloomer
				Aston Villa	1901	Bache
Uruguay	1900	Albion	1886	Everton	1911	Harley
Hungary	1901			Corinthians	1904	Hogan, Rowe
Norway	1902	Christiana	1885			
Sweden	1904	Orgyte	1875	Corinthians	1904	Bunyan, Carr
Spain	1905	Atletico		Royal Marines	1899	Pentland, Garbutt.
		Bilbao	1898	Notts Co.	1912	Elliot, Bloomer
				Birmingham	1925	
U.S.A.	1911	Harvard Unv.	1860	Sunderland	1894	Coll
U.S.S.R.	1912	Morozovstky	1887	Wanderers	1911	
Portugal	1914	Lisbon	1875			
Brazil	1914	Fluminese	1902	HMS Amethyst	1906	Booth
France	1919	Le Havre	1872	Upton Park	1900	Padgham, Hogan
				Richmond O.B.	1901	
Yugoslavia	1919	Brask	1903	Liverpool		
Poland	1919	Cracovia	1906	Aberdeen	1911	
Czech.	1922			Corinthians	1904	Dick, Chadwick
				Glasgow Celtic	1906	
Turkey	1923	Fenerbahce	1909	Middlesex W.	1939	Padgham, Elliot
Austria	1926	Cricketers	1889	Southampton	1901	Hogan
Rumania	1930	Pet. Ploesti	1905			

The British, by travelling to distant countries, helped make

Continued from previous page

Holland and the Scandinavian countries were the first to really master football, providing international opposition for the England amateur team from the turn of the century. The Dutch national side was coached by Edgar Chadwick (Everton and England) in 1908, and by Bob Glendenning after the First World War. Their chief rivals, Denmark, acquired the services of Charlie Williams (Manchester City and Spurs goalkeeper) in 1907, later of Steve Bloomer (Derby and England) and the widely-travelled Fred Padgham. Jack Butler (Fulham and Arsenal) took over in the 1920's, and also coached the Belgian national team in the same period. The romantic idea of soccer dating in Denmark from the time when a young boy brought back a football as a souvenir of his holiday in England has no such parallel in Sweden, where modern soccer was introduced by a group of Scottish textile workers in Gothenburg, who demonstrated the game to members of the Orgyte Sports Club. Its popularity was greatly increased by pioneer coaches such as Bunyan, goalkeeper for Hyde United in the famous 26-0 defeat they suffered against Newcastle in 1887, who arrived in Sweden around 1898. The visit of the Corinthians in 1904, who played three matches in Stockholm bringing them an aggregate total of 29 goals to 1, aroused much interest, while the short visit by Jack Carr (Newcastle Utd.) did much to put Swedish soccer on the map.

Many people may be surprised to see Argentina so high on the list, but in fact most South American countries were well to the fore in the development of football. A cricket club, formed by English residents at Buenos Aires in 1860, decided to keep fit in the winter by playing soccer on the same ground. The Argentinos members found football more appealing and combined with the more soccer-minded Englishmen to form the Buenos Aires F.C. in May, 1865, playing their first match on the 22nd of June. Brazil attributes the origin of her football to British sailors, who introduced the game to Sao Paulo in 1891, and Rio de Janeiro in 1902, where the earliest recorded club still in existence, Fluminese, was formed in the same year. One such mariners' visit occurred in 1906, when a team from H.M.S. Amethyst played the Fluminese club: the game aroused such interest that the number of clubs doubled in five months, leading to the formation of a Rio League in the Autumn. The Albion Influence is particularly evident in the third of South America's big three, Uruguay, where the first club was in fact "The Albion", formed by William Poole, professor at Montevideo University, about 1886. He was soon followed by engineers working on the Central Railway, who formed the Central Uruguayan Railway Cricket Club in 1891 — the famous Penarol of today. Several other clubs owe their existence to British railway engineers, particularly in Chile and Paraguay, whose associations were founded in 1895 and 1902 respectively, while the arrival of such coaches as Curtis Booth and John Harley did much to spread knowledge of our methods of play. Indeed Harley, who arrived in Montevideo about 1909, is credited by Uruguay as the originator of the short passing game in their country.

English influence has been particularly striking in Eastern Europe, and no more so than in Russia. It was begun by two Englishmen, the Charnock brothers, who formed a team, later to be called F.C. Morosovtzy, at their mill in Crekhoro. Equipment from England arrived in the same year, 1887, and soon the game began to spread. A Moscow League was formed in 1903, Morozovtzy winning five years in succession, while soccer was already flourishing in Russia's other great city, St. Petersburg. Here English residents formed two teams, F.C. Nevsky and F.C. Neva, as long ago as 1887, and soon a rival League competition was formed. A short tour by the English Wanderers in 1911, during which they played three important matches, beating the British, Russo-British, and Russian picked XI's by 14-0, 7-0 and 10-0 respectively, did much to foster the game, and the first inter-cities match was played in the same year. Other British clubs to visit Russia before the political changes include the Pilgrims and Corinthians.

Although Hamburg S.V. are listed as the oldest club in Germany, they are in fact only the oldest still in existence; three clubs were formed in the universities after the tour by Oxford University in 1875, but the details are not known. The English Football Association can claim much of the credit for the development of soccer in the country, for they sent a representative eleven to play matches at Berlin, Prague and Karlsruhe in 1899, with great success. Aston Villa's visit to Berlin in 1901, followed almost directly by Southampton and Surrey Wanderers, aroused much interest, as did the arrival of British coaches, including Steve Bloomer, Jimmy Hogan and Joe Bache; the last-mentioned was a former Aston Villa player who joined Karlsruher F.C. after the war. Karlsruher are among the oldest clubs in the country, being formed in 1894; however Hamburg, Vereine HSC (1888) and Germania F.C. (1887) can all claim to have been inaugurated earlier.

Much of central Europe was included in the pre-war Austrian Empire, where the British influence is particularly striking. The first side in Vienna were called, rather paradoxically, the Cricketers, but they soon forsook the summer game for its winter counterpart. One of their founder members was Hugo Meisl, who became secretary of the Austrian Football Association after the war. Other clubs, such as Vienna Cricket and Football Club (1894), the FK Austria of today, 1st Vienna (1894), Wiener A.C. (1896), S.C. Rapid (1898), Simmering (1906), Wiener S.C. (soccer from 1906), were quickly formed, providing touring sides such as Southampton and Sunderland with stern opposition. In fact the latter were beaten 2-1 by A.C. Wiener in 1909, the first defeat of a British club anywhere in the world.

This seems an appropriate point to bring in Jimmy Hogan, probably the best coach Britain has ever produced; he did more than any other in teaching the continentals how to play football the British way. Born at Nelson in Lancashire, he became a Fulham professional in 1906, where he was greatly influenced by the style of several Scottish players. When his playing career was finished — he also appeared in Swindon, Bolton and Burnley colours — he turned the Scottish school of soccer into what became known as the Vienna School. He took charge of the Austrian Olympic team in 1912, then had a short spell in Hungary, being interned in Budapest from 1916, a ruling which also effected Steve Bloomer in Germany. Hogan became a widely-travelled man when hostilities ended, visiting Germany, Holland and Italy before going to Switzerland. Here he had notable success, coaching with Teddy Duckworth the fine Swiss team which reached the Olympic Final in 1924. He prepared the Austrian national eleven for the 1936 Olympic Games before

There is hardly a single country which has not been influenced by the British in its domestic football evolution process: Spain is no exception. Today, the Spaniards are among the world's best and our picture above shows Barcelona skipper Segarra using his car bonnet as a rest as he signs autographs for some of his younger fans. (Metelmann.)

soccer the world game

returning to England to become the team-manager of Aston Villa, from whose coaching staff he retired in 1959. The results of his work could be seen in the fine Austrian side of the 1930's, and the all-conquering Hungarians of the last decade; he is certainly the best-known and most-respected coach ever to demonstrate British football on the continent.

Soccer also flourished in the smaller provinces, such as Bohemia and South-West Poland. Prague had fourteen clubs by the turn of the century, and, greatly helped by the visits of representative teams (1899, 1904, 1908) and of Glasgow Celtic (1906), a Football Association was soon formed. Another Scottish club, Aberdeen, visited Cracovia, a town in Austrian Poland, in 1911, beating the local representative side by 11-1 and 8-1. The matches aroused great interest in a soccer-mad town, whose first club had been formed in 1905. The Adriatic province of Bosnia knew football as early as 1892, when a certain Professor Bucar took a football back to Zagreb as a souvenir of his visit to England.

The Balkan states outside Austrian influence took longer to develop their soccer, the game not spreading to Belgrade, then capital of independent Serbia, until 1899 or 1900, when it was demonstrated by a Swiss student previously educated in England. Rumania and Albania began to play the game around the turn of the century, but only the former showed much interest. The sport was given great impetus by the British employers of the Standard Oil Company at Ploesti and the Colentina Textile works, who formed the first teams. Soccer was frowned upon in conservative Turkey, especially when it was taken up by the Young Turk agitators around 1900, and only a few clubs, mainly those sponsored by British residents, were formed before the 1908 Revolution. The Balkan Wars and the Great European conflagration rendered football impossible until 1920, when it was again popularized, this time by the British troops in occupation. Many Britons have coached in Turkey, Fred Padgham, J. Elliot, and Curtis Booth among them, while W. J. Baggett is well-known in Greece.

The Latin countries have produced some of the world's best footballers, and here, too, the British influence is strong. English clubs such as Upton Park, who demonstrated soccer at the 1900 Olympic Games, Richmond Old Boys (1901) and Corinthians (1904) helped to spread the game in France, whose style has been influenced by such coaches as Padgham and Hogan between the World Wars. The Iberian peninsula saw soccer as long ago as the mid-seventies, when the Campo Pequeno ground near Lisbon was made by English residents, from where the game soon spread all over Portugal. The conception of football in Spain arrived a little later, in 1898 to be exact, when English engineers working at the Vizcaya mines formed the Atletico Bilbao club, helped Spanish students who had learned the game in England. The other peninsula, Italy, was introduced to soccer in 1892, when Genoa F.C. was formed by resident Englishmen, as Genoa Football & Cricket Club. Strictly speaking, "football" originated in the country about 1887, when a Turin businessman, Edoardo Bosio, demonstrated the game. However the rules and manner of play did not conform with the Association code, which did not become popular until the formation of the Genoa, A.C. Milan (Milan Cricket and Football club, 1899) and Juventus (Sports Club, 1897) units by English residents. Several British coaches have visited the peninsulas, among them J. Elliot, W. Garbutt (Bilbao), S. Bloomer, and Fred Pentland, of Aston Villa, Middlesbrough and England, who trained the Spanish team which inflicted the first defeat on the English national side in 1929; one other deserves mention, William Garbutt, the Blackburn and Arsenal outside-right, who became coach of Genoa F.C. in the first decade of the century.

Many Britons have coached in the Balkan countries, although the game took some little while to develop there. The Greeks, at the moment, appear to be taking the game most seriously and enjoying pleasing results. Above, Greek international Neotacis Loukanidis is seen in action. His club is Doksa Drama. (Metelmann.)

Coaches, tacticians, managers and presidents have spread the Albion Influence to all parts of the world, guiding both club and national sides. All Belgium remembers Billy Maxwell, former player of Stoke, Bristol City, and England, who coached the National Team after the First World War, and rendered their football stirling service for over twenty years; Egypt traces the development of modern tactical play from the arrival of Curtis Booth between the wars; present-day Holland considers Vic Buckingham one of their finest club managers; the first president of the Latvian League was an Englishman. Edgar Chadwick (Everton) coached in Prague about 1910; he was followed by John Dick (Woolwich Arsenal), who trained the Sparta team which beat Celtic 2-1 in 1922. The English influence was apparent in Budapest just before the last war, when Arthur Rowe, subsequently famous as manager of first Tottenham and now Crystal Palace, coached in the capital for a season. In the same period many coaches went to Norway, whose soccer dates back to 1885, when the Christiana club was formed by some students who had learned the game in England. This survey would not be complete without reference to George Raynor, who has played a big part in Sweden's post-war successes.

That, then, is the Albion Influence, perhaps an unjust term in as much as "Albion" is the poetic name for England and that Scots have been well to the fore in spreading the game abroad. However in days when both countries are the pupils and not the masters, a reminder of their heritage may act as a spur in efforts to return to a place of honour. For it is the British who have travelled to the far corners of this earth, influencing distant countries in many aspects of sport, but none more so than in Association Football, a game which has spread from Britain to almost every nation in the world.

WORLD SOCCER PERSONALITY—KAROLY SANDOR

Top-class Star by Accident

written by ERIC BATTY

Thirty-two-year-old Karoly Sandor is an international star thanks chiefly to the former Red Banner coach Marton Bukovi. Bukovi came across Sandor quite by accident twelve years ago and was so impressed by his speed and ball control that he lost no time in bringing the player to Budapest for special training. Sandor's full story is told on these pages.

AT frequent intervals the world's press turns the spotlight on flying wingers and arguments rage continuously about who is the fleetest of them all. One name always mentioned is that of Karoly Sandor a strong candidate in these stakes and unquestionably the fastest player in central Europe. For his club MTK formerly known as Red Banner and for Hungary he presents unusual problems every week to the host of full-backs that face him and though all manner of manoeuvres have been attempted, nothing less than two men have been known to hold him in check when he is at his best.

Garrincha of Brazil prefers to receive the ball at his feet; Jones of Wales has no special preference, in fact he does not mind how it comes to him and the other leading contender, Gento of Spain is at his most dangerous when he meets the ball on the run.

Sandor, lacking the finesse with the ball that Gento and Jones possess, prefers to have a team colleague in close attendance so that drawing close to his opponent he can either beat him and leave him on the turn or use the "touch and go" technique that will carry him clear of the defender and in full cry after the return pass.

That Sandor is an international star is due largely to the former Red Banner coach Marton Bukovi. As a twenty-year-old, Sandor was playing for a junior club in his home town Szeged, close to the Rumanian border and completely hidden from the limelight of senior soccer. Mr. Bukovi happened to see him play quite by accident, immediately realised his potential and arranged for him to move to Budapest, where he was put to work at a training schedule specially designed to bring out the last degree of pace and to teach him the best ways of using his speed. Sandor would never have made a winger of the Matthew - Finney - Julinho type, for his technique was developed too late, but now at 32 he uses his assets judiciously, varies his game intelligently and never ceases to seek an opportunity to move in on goal.

With MTK, Sandor has helped the club to win the Hungarian championship—the last occasion having been in 1958 and he also won a Mitropa Cup winners medal, but at first his opportunities in the international field were extremely rare. Laszlo Budai of Honved was the number one right-winger for several seasons and with stiff competition from Mihaily Toth and Josef Raduly of Vasas — Sandor had to wait until after the 1954 World Cup before he was able to take advantage of a real opportunity. Then with the national team apparently stale, changes had to be made, so that around 1955, Sandor established himself as the country's first choice.

Now at 32 Sandor is virtually an automatic choice, has already earned more than forty caps and without a serious contender for his position he will be a near certainty to travel to Chile next year when the Hungarians will have high hopes of doing well with their rebuilt side. The turning point in his international career came in the autumn of 1954 and it is probable that his excellent game on a difficult pitch against Scotland at Hampden Park, Glasgow, enabled the selectors to make up their minds about his capabilities. The ground on that occasion was frozen hard under a thick layer of straw which had been spread over the grass in a forlorn attempt to pro-

Karoly Sandor, full length on ground, scores Hungary's first goal against Holland in the recent international. Hungary won 3-0 and Sandor, whose story is outlined on these pages, was one of the most prominent stars. (P.A.I.)

tect it. When the straw was cleared shortly before the kick-off the worst Hungarian fears were realised for the ground was far more suitable for ice hockey than football. To run at all was to risk falling and suffering a serious injury, but with complete disregard for his safety Sandor never let up, scored a goal and had a fine game.

Two years' later Sandor returned to Britain with his club and after the domestic trouble of 1956 he was forced to stay away from Hungary until the position there became stabilised. During the many worrying weeks of that tour, Sandor was plagued by offers to remain in England and it was strongly rumoured that he would in fact sign for one of the English midland clubs. Certainly many teams would have been delighted to have him, but with his family in Hungary he was more or less obliged to return. Had he stayed he would certainly have been given a stiff period of suspension by FIFA — the fate that befell several other stars who chose to remain in Western Europe.

When Puskas, Kocsis and Czibor moved to Spain, the Hungarians were left with a team robbed of its inspiration and without the necessary time to rebuild before the 1958 World Cup, they had to rely on the senior players who had failed to make the grade. It was no surprise therefore when the Magyars did not perform as well in Sweden as they might have done, but one player to whom all opponents gave considerable attention to, was Sandor. Though they do not turn average teams into outstanding ones, wingers of Sandor's calibre can certainly help to win matches that an individual team's football does not justify. One slip, one lapse on the part of a defender and Sandor is away and likely to score.

Perhaps the best single game that Sandor ever played was for MTK during their 1956 tour. His opponent on this particular night is best left nameless to spare his blushes for he certainly received a first class run around. At one stage of the game he was racing along at Sandor's heels reaching out with both hands like a sleepwalker and vainly attempting to catch hold of the winger's shirt!

With Nandor Hidegkuti as his inside partner, Sandor was a splendid soccer riot. Hidegkuti knew better than most other players how to make the best use of Sandor's speed and on this particular occasion he played to him perfectly. Whenever Sandor moved to receive a pass, Hidegkuti took up position a little behind him and about ten yards inside. Sandor moved up to the back, pushed a short pass inside . . . and then head back and arms flailing he was away like the wind. Hidegkuti's through passes were perfectly laid, running smoothly ahead to be picked up at speed and when Sandor goes flat out there is not a defender in the game who can match him.

The only possible way to halt Sandor when he is at his best is to have someone move around behind the back. Then and only then by giving himself a vital five yards start can Sandor be stopped, but while two men cope with the winger the other nine are left to struggle against ten.

In addition to the general training undertaken by his colleagues, Sandor practises his own particular moves to seek perfection. His only assets of real note are three or four different feints, designed to unbalance an opponent and leave him incapable of turning before readjusting his balance — and sheer speed. For hour after hour he practises these feints all of them taught to fifteen-year-olds but polished to the nth degree from constant rehearsals.

Often of course a desperate opponent attempts to lay back from the winger, trying to anticipate the moment that he will make his break for the touchline, but fast though they back away Sandor can overtake them and then with a flick inside to a colleague he sweeps by them majestically. This of course is the oldest trick in the book and similar to the wall against which schoolboys hit a ball to pick up the rebound beyond their challenger. All so easy and simple, yet done properly at high speed so effective and decisive.

By now everyone recognises the menace that Sandor can be, yet though opponents are carefully briefed before they meet him few are ever successful to any marked standard. In a recent World Cup match against Holland he had one of his best games for some time and played a leading role in the 3-0 Hungarian victory — even scoring himself. His goal was especially notable because he so rarely heads the ball, yet in Rotterdam he raced in behind the Dutch defence to meet a high cross from outside-left Fenyvesi sending his header curling up into the top corner of the goal way out of Graafland's reach.

In appearance, Sandor is distinctive rather than distinguished. Quite often during matches he plays with his jersey outside his shorts a custom which has proved popular over the years with Hungarian players and he also frequently dispenses with skin guards. Perhaps in fact they only serve to hamper his movements for he certainly appears more comfortable with his socks hanging loosely around his ankles and though this may seem dangerous to some people, he seldom runs into trouble because opponents rarely succeed in coming close enough to him to inflict even an accidental injury.

One of the most outstanding goals in my memory was scored by Sandor while playing for Hungary in a match against Norway in Oslo in 1955. With Hungary winning comfortably by four goals to nil, they had taken off Kocsis, Bozsik and Puskas in order to blood one or two youngsters and the match seemed to have lost much of its former sparkle. Suddenly it sprang to life again as with Sandor in possession just inside his own half, Hidegkuti moved out to the touchline behind the left-back. The centre-half obligingly went with Hidegkuti who took a short pass from Sandor and promptly gave it back into the centre. With no less than six defenders closing in on the ball, Sandor raced through the middle pushed the ball some twenty yards ahead of him and ran. No one had a chance to cut him off before he could shoot and as the goalkeeper came out, Sandor slipped the ball past him into the net. As he scored, after running half the length of the pitch the entire Norwegian defence was spread out in a line behind him!

EUROPEAN CUP COMPETITION

THE FIRST FIVE

No. of Competitions	NAME OF CLUB	Country of Club	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
5	REAL MADRID	Spain	37	27	4	6	112	42	78.38
1	ATLETICO BILBAO	Spain	6	4	1	1	16	14	75.00
1	EINTRACHT FRANKFURT	W. Germany	7	4	2	1	23	13	71.43
2	REIMS	France	16	10	2	4	41	20	68.75
1	BARCELONA	Spain	8	5	1	2	26	13	68.75
1	STANDARD, LIEGE	Belgium	6	4	0	2	14	8	66.67
2	MANCHESTER UNTD.	England	16	9	3	4	43	24	65.62
1	ATLETICO MADRID	Spain	10	6	1	3	25	9	65.00
1	FIORENTINA	Italy	7	3	3	1	8	6	64.29
1	VASAS	Hungary	8	4	2	2	18	11	62.50
1	RED STAR, BRATISLAVA	Czechoslovakia	4	2	1	1	8	6	62.50
1	PARTISAN, BELGRADE	Yugoslavia	4	2	1	1	11	8	62.50
1	AJAX	Netherlands	4	2	1	1	6	7	62.50
1	HIBERNIANS	Scotland	6	3	1	2	9	5	58.33
2	DUKLA, PRAGUE	Czechoslovakia	6	3	1	2	7	9	58.33
3	MILAN	Italy	20	10	3	7	53	39	57.50
3	RED STAR, BELGRADE	Yugoslavia	14	6	4	4	33	20	57.14
2	NICE	France	14	7	2	5	29	25	57.14
1	SCHALKE 04	W. Germany	7	3	2	2	13	13	57.14
2	MTK	Hungary	8	4	1	3	24	17	56.25
3	YOUNG BOYS	Switzerland	11	4	4	3	15	16	54.54
2	WIENER S.C.	Austria	12	4	4	4	21	18	50.00
2	BORUSSIA DORTMUND	W. Germany	10	4	2	4	24	19	50.00
1	SPARTA, R'DAM	Netherlands	6	3	0	3	12	11	50.00
1	SEVILLA	Spain	6	2	2	2	9	13	50.00
1	FENERBANCE	Turkey	5	2	1	2	8	11	50.00
1	SLOVAN, BRATISLAVA	Czechoslovakia	4	2	0	2	5	4	50.00
1	ST. ETIENNE	France	2	1	0	1	3	4	50.00
1	VORWAERTS	E. Germany	2	1	0	1	2	3	50.00
1	SAARBRUCKEN	W. Germany	2	1	0	1	5	7	50.00
1	HEARTS	Scotland	2	1	0	1	3	6	50.00
1	CKWS, WARSAW	Poland	2	1	0	1	2	4	50.00
1	IKS, LODZ	Poland	2	1	0	1	3	6	50.00
1	DYNAMO, BUCHAREST	Rumania	2	1	0	1	4	9	50.00
1	LINFIELD	N. Ireland	2	1	0	1	3	7	50.00
1	JUVENTUS	Italy	2	1	0	1	3	8	50.00
1	EINDHOVEN	Netherlands	2	1	0	1	2	6	50.00
3	GLASGOW RANGERS	Scotland	16	7	1	8	31	38	46.88
2	KISMUT K-M STADT	E. Germany	13	4	4	5	23	19	46.15
2	IFK, GOTHENBURG	Sweden	10	4	1	5	21	19	45.00
4	CDNA, SOFIA	Bulgaria	10	4	1	5	21	25	45.00
3	AARHUS	Denmark	8	2	3	3	9	14	43.75
2	SPORTING CLUB, LISBON	Portugal	6	2	1	3	13	18	41.67
2	GWARDIA	Poland	5	1	2	2	6	9	40.00
2	WOLVERHAMPTON W.	England	8	2	2	4	12	16	37.50
1	DJURGAARDEN	Sweden	4	1	1	2	5	5	37.50
1	GRASSHOPPERS	Switzerland	4	1	1	2	5	6	37.50
3	RAPID	Austria	10	3	1	6	22	27	35.00
1	CCA, BUCHAREST	Rumania	3	1	0	2	6	8	33.33
1	SPORA, LUXEM.	Luxembourg	3	1	0	2	5	12	33.33
2	BOLDKLUBBEN	Denmark	5	1	1	3	8	13	30.00
2	PETROLUI PLOESTI	Rumania	5	1	1	3	5	10	30.00
2	JEUNESSE ESCH	Luxembourg	7	2	0	5	11	22	28.61
1	HONVED	Hungary	2	0	1	1	5	6	25.00
1	DYNAMO, ZAGREB	Yugoslavia	2	0	1	1	3	4	25.00
2*	OLYMPIAKOS	Greece	2	0	1	1	3	5	25.00
2	NORRKOPING	Sweden	4	0	2	2	4	6	25.00
1	BESIKTAS	Turkey	2	0	1	1	1	3	25.00
1	BENFICA	Portugal	2	0	1	1	1	3	25.00
1	CSEPEL	Hungary	2	0	1	1	1	4	25.00
1	R.W. ESSEN	W. Germany	2	0	1	1	1	5	25.00
1	GLENAVON	N. Ireland	2	0	1	1	0	3	25.00
2	SHAMROCK ROVERS	Rep. Ireland	4	0	1	3	5	13	12.50
3	ANDERLECHT	Belgium	6	0	0	6	5	29	—
2	PORTO	Portugal	4	0	0	4	4	9	—
1	DOS UTRECHT	Netherlands	2	0	0	2	4	6	—
1	RAPID JULIANA	Netherlands	2	0	0	2	3	6	—
1	ARDS	N. Ireland	2	0	0	2	3	10	—
1	GALATSARAIL	Turkey	1	0	0	1	1	3	—
1	ANTWERP	Belgium	2	0	0	2	1	8	—
1	DRUMCONDRA	Rep. Ireland	2	0	0	2	1	13	—
1	STADE DUDELANGE	Luxembourg	2	0	0	2	1	14	—
1	POLONIA BYTOM	Poland	2	0	0	2	0	6	—
1	SERVETTE	Switzerland	2	0	0	2	0	7	—
1	HELSINGING PALOSEURA	Finland	2	0	0	2	0	7	—
1†	ALSOURA HELSINKI	Finland			—				—

* Entered but withdrew from one competition
† Withdrew without playing a game

BY the time this issue of *WORLD SOCCER* appears in print we shall all know whether the name Benfica of Portugal or Barcelona of Spain has been added to that of Real Madrid in the still very select list of European Cup-holders.

A report of the present competition culminating in the Final appears elsewhere in this issue but the time seems appropriate to look back at the previous competitions. The competition as a whole has not been entirely a success, if success is judged on the benefit to the game — the material success, the richness of the main prizes to both clubs and players has too often encouraged a "win-at-all-costs" approach that has lead to incidents that have besmirched the name of football — but this survey will content itself with facts and figures and leave wider considerations for another time.

Certainly, in terms of international support, the competition was a success from its inception in 1955. Sixteen clubs from fifteen countries took part in the first competition; six more countries sent their champion clubs into the next competition; three more first appeared in 1957-8; two more in 1958-9. Indeed, with Norway in the shape of Friedrickstadt, making their first appearance in the present 1960-1 competition, only Albania and the U.S.S.R. of the European nations remains unrepresented. (Presumably room would also be found for Iceland if they wanted it.)

Whether every schoolboy's knowledge matched up to Macaulay's expectations is very doubtful, but I suppose every reader of *WORLD SOCCER* knows that Real Madrid won the first competition for the European Cup and retained it in the following four seasons—the entire period reviewed here.

What is probably less generally realised — accustomed as we all are to noticing the "big boys" and to ignoring the smaller fry — is that no less than 76 clubs entered the first five competitions (75 actually took part — Alsoura Helsinki, Finland's 1959-60 representative, withdrew before playing their First Round "legs" against Eintracht Frankfurt).

It is indeed both a part of the fascination of the competition and one of its weaknesses that each competition introduces new clubs. Thus, of the 16 clubs who played in the first (1955/6) competition, only Real Madrid, Anderlecht (Belgium), Aarhus (Denmark), and Rapid (Austria) re-appeared in 1956-7. All, save Anderlecht, of these made third appearances in 1957-8 and Red Star (Yugoslavia), Rangers (Scotland), Norrkoping (Sweden), Borussia Dortmund (W. Germany), Manchester United (England) and CDNA Sofia (Bulgaria) made their second successive appearances but 15 were making their "debuts".

(Even in the 1960-61 competition, nine clubs appeared or the first time: Limerick (Rep. Ireland), Burnley (England), Lierse S.K. (Belgium), Friedrickstadt (Norway), Hamburg S.V. (W. Germany), I.F.K. Malmo (Sweden), I.F.K. Kamraterna (Finland),

YEARS 1955-60

GORDON JEFFERY brings you up-to-date

Spartak Kralove (Czechoslovakia) and Ujpesti (Hungary)—others, Juventus (Italy), Reims, CCA, Bucharest for examples, reappeared after missing a competition or two.)

The weakness of this is, of course, that clubs inevitably appear in the European Cup the season *after* they have been national champions and, such is the high level of competition in most national leagues, rarely when they are the *present* champions.

Two successive seasons as champions and therefore two successive European Cup appearances seems the most the leading clubs can expect — the exceptions notably CDNA's Bulgarian monopoly, come from the smaller leagues of smaller countries whose overall record in the competition is one of hopeful participation.

The country that emerges with the best record, as the accompanying "At a Glance Table" shows, is Spain.

If we consider the national representative clubs and their progress, Spain has a clear lead both in the number of matches played and in the percentage of points gained from those matches. Nor is this leadership only a consequence of Real Madrid's successes. After the first competition Real had the holder's right to a place in the following competition and Spain had a second representative. In these four seasons their "second strings" have successively reached the Quarter Final (in 1956-7 and 1957-8) and the Semi-Final (in 1958-9 and 1959-60) stages.

This is a "knock-out" not a league competition and, although the playing of home-and-away legs to each tie prolongs the life, it is only slightly removed from the "sudden death" possibility of traditional knock-out competitions.

Inevitably with many clubs only having played two or four matches a fair number share the same percentages of 50 and 25 per cent., and there is no great significance to the order of merit amongst clubs with the same percentages of points gained — generally however the club that has played the most matches has been given precedence.

Some interesting points about the competition not shown in the table are :—

The first European Cup game was played in Lisbon on the 4th September, 1955, when the Sporting Club drew three-all with their Yugoslav visitors, Partisan Belgrade.

Three days later in Budapest, Voros Lobogo (Red Banner or as they are now, as formerly, known — MTK) beat Anderlecht 6-3.

One day later Real Madrid made their debut — against Servette in Geneva. Real won 2-0.

Anderlecht (Belgium) have been amongst the most frequent competitors (3 times in the first 5 seasons) but have yet to win a game.

Real Madrid with 5 appearances are the only "ever-presents". CDNA (Bulgaria) have 4 appearances (Bulgaria were not represented in the first competition); Milan, Red Star, Belgrade, Young Boys (Switzerland), Glasgow Rangers, Rapid (Austria), have all made 3 appearances.

The highest win in the competition was Manchester United 10 Anderlecht 0 — played at Manchester on 26th September, 1956.

Tragedy touched the competition in February, 1958, when the Manchester United party, returning from a 3-3 draw against Red Star, Belgrade, were involved in the Munich air-crash that robbed the United — and England — of several of their greatest young players. How great these very young players would have become we can never know.

Real Madrid's six defeats were as follows :—

29.1.56 — 3-0 to Partisan, Belgrade (after winning 1st leg 4-0).

1.5.56 — 2-1 to Milan (after winning 1st leg 4-2).

14.11.56 — 3-1 to Rapid, Vienna (after winning 1st leg 4-2). Real won the "play-off" in Madrid 2-0.

16.4.58 — 2-0 to Vasas (after winning 1st leg 4-0).

7.4.59 — 1-0 to Atletico Madrid (after winning 1st legt 2-1). Real won the "play-off" in Zaragozoa 2-1.

2.4.60 — 3-2 to Nice (Real won 2nd leg 4-0).

English success in the European Cup has not been startling but Burnley put up a brave show in this season's competition. Burnley goalkeeper Adam Blacklaw and centre-half Jimmy Adamson watch this shot go past the post in a league match. (P.N.I.)

TURKEY'S MOST FAMOUS CLUB

Galatasaray present Turkey's challenge in next season's European Cup, writes

DAVID LEMMON

IT is now practically certain that Turkey's representatives in next year's European Cup will be Galatasaray, the third team to represent Turkey in this competition in three years. For the Istanbul team the wheel has now come full circle for it was in Galatasaray High School sixty-two years ago that football was first played in Turkey. It was during a P.T. lesson in the famous school, which still holds a prominent place in Turkish education, that football was first played but, as the participants quickly learned, football was against the law of the dictatorial government of those days. So the ball was hidden for a few years; but in 1905 eight boys — Ali Samin, Asim Tevfik, Emin Bulent, Celal, Bekir, Tahsin, Cevdet and Alidin Daver — stamped their names indelibly on soccer history by flouting authority and forming a team from their class. Their brave efforts were successful and they escaped retribution. They adopted the national colours of red and white but decided this was presumptuous and changed to black and yellow. These colours proved unpopular, however, and the present strip of red and yellow was adopted. True to the continental pattern the Galatasaray club expanded into an organisation for many sports and to this day the name of Galatasaray is as prominent in basketball, volley ball, swimming and rowing as it is in soccer.

The Istanbul Sunday Amateur League was started in 1905 but Galatasaray waited four years for its first championship yet for three successive seasons, 1909-11, Galatasaray was supreme in Turkey, a feat which was repeated in the three seasons 1925-27.

In 1911 Galatasaray made history by being the first Turkish team to defeat foreign opposition, they overcame the Hungarian team, Klozwar, 4-2 in Istanbul, five months later they gained a record away win, beating the Rumanian champions 11-1 in Bucharest.

Galatasaray played its famous rivals, Fenerbahce, for the first time in January, 1908 and won 2-0, indeed Galatasaray won the first eight matches between these two and did not succumb to Fenerbahce until January, 1914. This rivalry has continued most fervently down the years with Galatasaray, slightly behind in the balance of victories, gaining a sensational 5-0 victory in this year's vital league game, Metin scoring four. This was the highest score between these two for over twenty-five years during which time they have met well over a hundred times.

Always to the forefront, Galatasaray supplied centre-half Nihat to the first ever Turkish international side which drew with Rumania in October, 1923. Nihat became one of the legends of Turkish soccer and captained his country in ten of his twenty-one internationals. By 1928 there were four other Galatasaray players in the team which represented Turkey in the Olympic Games in Amsterdam.

In 1952 professionalism came to Turkey and Galatasaray were runners-up to Besiktas in the first Istanbul professional league. In the next two years they were third and second before resting the title from Besiktas on goal average in 1955, retaining it by three points in 1956 and losing it on goal average to Fenerbahce in 1957. They were champions again in 1958 and runners-up in 1959. It was at this time that the work of the late George Dick, the Blackpool and Scottish inside-forward, so tragically killed in a road accident last year, began to bear fruit with Galatasaray. His coaching and enthusiasm led to Galatasaray adopting a singularly English style of play with fast goal scoring wingers and a strong defence.

In 1960, the season after Dick's departure and the first of the National League, Galatasaray dropped to third place behind Besiktas and Fenerbahce. Champions this year Galatasaray now have a record for the past ten seasons which reads twice third, four times runners-up and four times champions — only Fenerbahce in the whole of Europe can boast a comparable record.

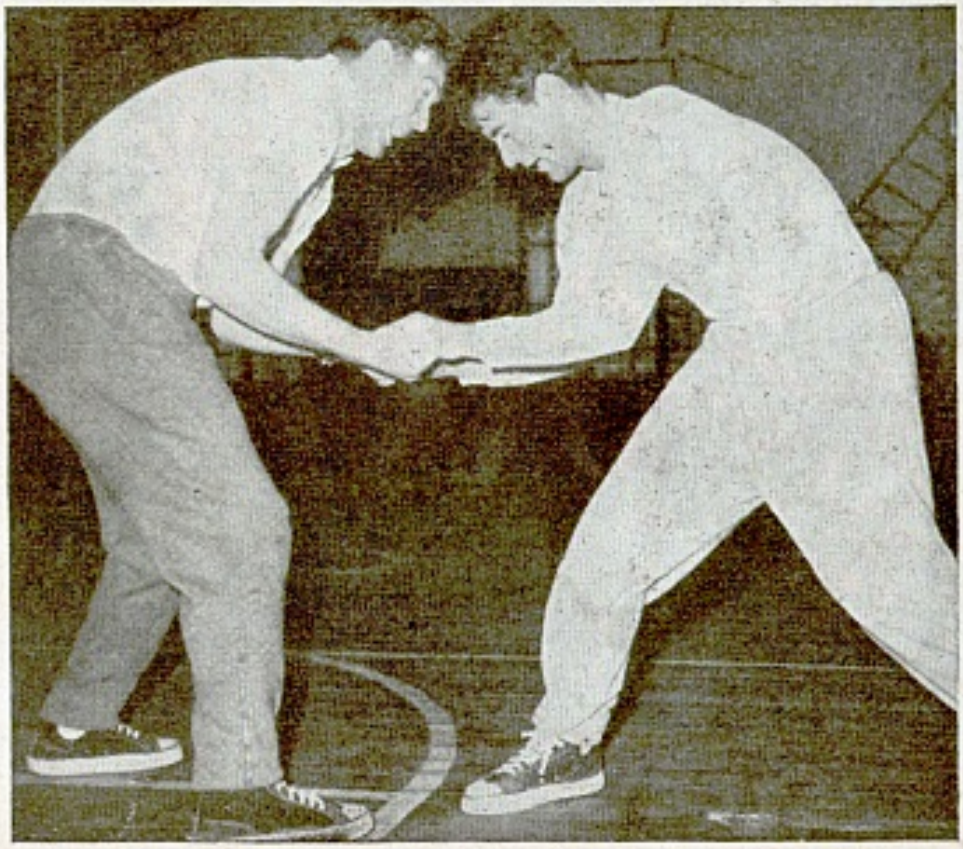
Last season for the fifth successive season Metin Oktay was goal king of Turkey with thirty-three goals in thirty-five games. It was in 1955 that Metin first played for Galatasaray and he was "gol krali" or "goal king" in his first season and swore that he would remain so for ten years. He is over half-way to his promise and in 101 league games from September, 1955, to May, 1960, he scored 110 goals, a formidable record. At centre-forward or inside-left he has played eighteen times for his country and has scored nine goals, at 25 he still has much before him.

In his goalscoring he has been aided by the quiet efficiency of Suat who now seems to have settled at right-half after years at inside-forward. Mete is another inside-forward who shows much promise and Samim a dangerous winger, but the outstanding personality of the side is undoubtedly Turgay Seren.

Turgay first played for Galatasaray in 1949 at the age of 16 and a year later he played for Turkey. He is now the undisputed goalkeeper and captain of his country. He has played thirty times for Turkey, twenty as captain and only Lefter of Fenerbahce has represented Turkey more times. Turgay is a goalkeeper of commanding personality. His gentleman like bearing has had a tremendous influence not only on the continued success of Galatasaray but on the rise of the Turkish national team.

What of Galatasaray in the European Cup? Well last July they beat Moscow Torpedo 3-2 before a 50,000 crowd in Moscow. Samim, Metin and K. Ahmet scored the goals which created soccer history and, by any yard-stick, the achievement was a considerable one. Coupled with this is the fact that no Turkish side has yet lost at home in the European Cup competition, even Real Madrid could only force a draw in Istanbul, and Galatasaray will not let that record slip away easily. Turkey could well provide the surprise of next year's competition, and Galatasaray add another glowing chapter to its history.

Progress at club and international level usually goes hand in hand and from this thought on reflection over the recent past achievements of the National team of Turkey, then it may well be that the performance of Galatasaray in the European Cup next year will surprise those elsewhere but merely underline the feelings of Turkish football as a whole.



Before a tragic road accident ended with his death last year, George Dick the former inside-forward of the Blackpool club was coaching successfully in Turkey. Here he has a friendly contest with Turkey's most successful centre-forward Metin, shown on the right.

Milligan supported by Wilson for Crusaders in their Irish Cup semi-final with Glenavon at the Oval. Milligan and Wilson played for the Irish League during the season.

BALLYCLARE COMRADES ARE TEAM OF THE YEAR

***COLM DEVLIN** rounds up the Irish League scene*

INTERNATIONALLY the 1960/61 season has been one of tragic disappointment to the Northern Ireland soccer public. In the British championship Ireland lost to all three other countries and had World Cup defeats inflicted by Western Germany and Greece. The amateurs did only slightly better — drawing 3-3 with Scotland.

Best performance was undoubtedly in the friendly fixture with Italy when, although beaten 3-2 by a star-studded Italian side, the Irish team gave a sparkling display. Outstanding among the Irish players was nineteen-year-old centre-half Terry Neill. The young Arsenal player must surely be a fixture for many years to come. Apart from Neill, players like Alex Elder, Jimmy Nicholson, Martin Harvey and Billy McCullough turned in performances during the season which would suggest that there is a nucleus of young talent available for future Irish sides.

While on this topic, I would implore the I.F.A. to turn their attention to those two neglected spheres of local football — the youths and schoolboys and in particular, the grammar schoolboys. In recent years rugby has been making much greater headway in the grammar schools than soccer.

A comprehensive plan must be drawn up immediately which will ensure that no boy interested in playing soccer is lost to the other code through indifference or lack of facilities.

A motion which will be debated at the International Liasion Committee of the Football Leagues in Berne, could, if passed, go a long way towards easing the problem of the Irish selectors of getting their best possible team on the field for World Cup and British championship games. The French League are proposing that all affiliated leagues will agree to release players who may be required for World Cup games. The Football Association, with the support of the Scottish and Irish leagues, will endeavour to get the motion passed and although it applies to World Cup games only, it is difficult to see how the English authorities can refuse to extend the principle to the British championship.

For too long many have felt that both Ireland and Wales have been unfairly treated in this question of player-release for international matches.

As team of the year in Northern Ireland soccer, I nominate Ballyclare Comrades winners of the Intermediate Cup, Steel & Sons Cup, George Wilson Cup and "B" Division Irish League championship.

In addition, they reached the semi-finals of the Irish Cup and set up a goal scoring record of over 200 goals.

Glenavon, who had a splendid Irish Cup victory over Linfield and who also took the Gold Cup to Lurgan, were the most successful senior side but Linfield's victory over Portadown in the League play-off was probably the outstanding win of all for it qualifies them for the very profitable European Cup competition.

Quite a stir has been created by Glentoran's recently appointed manager, Harry Walker. In the space of a few weeks he has shocked the Ballymena, Bangor and Ards clubs by signing their most promising amateurs.

From Bangor he signed Eric Capes and from Ards, Billy McCullough. Arthur Stewart, Ballymena's international wing-half has also gone to the Oval, with Tom Doherty (Derry) and John Kennedy (Linfield).

SOME INTERNATIONAL FIXTURES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

WORLD CUP

1—U.S.S.R. v. Norway (World Cup, Moscow).
15—Bolivia v. Uruguay (World Cup, La Paz)
30—Uruguay v. Bolivia (World Cup, Montevideo).

U.S. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

2—Rapid (Austria) v. Monaco; Dukla (Czechoslovakia) v. Israel.
4—Espanol (Spain) v. Montreal Concordia (Canada).
6—Red Star (Yugoslavia) v. Dukla (Czechoslovakia).
8—Montreal Concordia (Canada) v. Red Star (Yugoslavia); Monaco v. Shamrock Rovers (Eire).
11—Rapid (Austria) v. Montreal Concordia (Canada).
12—Espanol (Spain) v. Red Star (Yugoslavia); Monaco v. Dukla (Czechoslovakia).
13—Israel v. Rapid (Austria).
16—Red Star (Yugoslavia) v. Shamrock Rovers (Eire); Espanol (Spain) v. Dukla (Czechoslovakia).
18—Espanol (Spain) v. Monaco.
19—Rapid (Austria) v. Shamrock Rovers (Eire); Red Star (Yugoslavia) v. Israel).
20—Dukla (Czechoslovakia) v. Montreal Concordia (Canada).
23—Israel v. Monaco; Rapid (Austria) v. Espanol (Spain).
24—Shamrock Rovers (Eire) v. Montreal Concordia (Canada).
26—Rapid (Austria) v. Red Star (Yugoslavia); Israel v. Espanol (Spain).
29—Dukla (Czechoslovakia) v. Shamrock Rovers (Eire); Monaco v. Red Star (Yugoslavia).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1—Port Adelaide v. Salisbury; Birkalla v. Victoria; Elizabeth v. Sturt (neutral ground); Enfield v. Edinburgh.
8—Sturt v. Edinburgh (neutral ground); Victoria v. Elizabeth; Salisbury v. Birkalla; Port Adelaide v. Enfield.
15—Birkalla v. Port Adelaide (neutral ground); Elizabeth v. Salisbury; Edinburgh v. Victoria; Enfield v. Sturt.
22—Sturt v. Victoria; Edinburgh v. Salisbury (neutral ground); Elizabeth v. Port Adelaide; Enfield v. Birkalla.
29—Birkalla v. Elizabeth; Port Adelaide v. Edinburgh (neutral ground); Sturt v. Salisbury; Victoria v. Enfield.

A DIFFERENCE STILL EXISTS

The AGM of clubs in England's Football League left the main issue between players and clubs in doubt again says

JACK ROLLIN

IT is difficult to sift any bright prospects out of a distinctly gloomy Annual Meeting of the English Football League clubs. Though most of the findings did not cause any unexpected shocks, perhaps the most surprising outcome was the decision not to implement the clause in the "retain and transfer" dispute whereby should a player not accept terms within fourteen days of the end of a contract his name would be circularised on offer to other clubs.

This, the only remaining difference between the players and the clubs, stays on. The players consider this is the last link in the chain preventing freedom; the clubs are equally adamant that it represents their only safeguard against the break-up of the whole Football League system.

General opinion seems to point to much of the apparent change of heart by the clubs to the principle surrounding the Jimmy Greaves transfer to Milan. At long last, having earlier stated his intention of remaining in England after all, Greaves decided to sign for the Italian club. Those waverers, it was felt among the clubs, were won over by the implications of the England international inside-right being signed and others like Joe Baker of Hibs now with Turin. Extra freedom for the players, they thought, was merely inviting further trouble on these lines.

Having agreed to allow the players to negotiate their own terms and abolished the maximum wage, the clubs considered that they had made sufficient sacrifices in this direction short of suicide.

Naturally the Professional Footballers' Association viewed the result of the meeting with concern and it now remains for the Ministry to intervene as arbitrator once more to prevent not only deadlock but another upheaval between clubs if a small body of them should revolt against the majority as was threatened some months ago.

So soccer is back where it was at the beginning of the season in spite of the progress made by the players in their efforts to improve conditions for themselves.

The other chief gloom spot was in the announcement that attendances were down by nearly 4,000,000 on the 1959-60 season. This figure was quoted in the June edition of *WORLD SOCCER* and as forecast in the November edition, the figures are now around the pre-war level.

Television, too, came in for some "stick". All hopes of covering League matches were thrown out and such coverage will be confined to mid-week internationals, European Cup ties and the Cup Final.

On the evidence of one second half viewing of a league match early last season those anti-television campaigners have a point. Moreover the amount of first class soccer shown on the screen in the past season was more than sufficient to increase, arouse and stimulate interest in the game. It might be remembered that the B.B.C. covered the entire European Cup Final in Berne whereas the total amount of comment in the daily newspapers the following day was negligible in comparison. Soccer is already extracting the best publicity from TV. If this cannot help, then the clubs are right to wash their hands of it.

But the League clubs did not abandon those four at the foot of Division Four. All will appear next year as the result of re-election. But non-league Oxford United's nineteen votes stand them in a good bargaining position for election next year if they maintain their record and put themselves up for election again.

However there was a shaft of light through all the darkness, overlooked by practically everyone. Despite the increased wages, no increase was made to the minimum entrance fee although clubs have powers under existing legislation to increase their charges. Some clubs in fact have announced higher prices for certain sections of their grounds but the minimum seems likely to remain as it was last season. Quite a proportion of the fall in attendances last term dated back to the increase in admission charges for 1959-60. Of course any further enforced increase would have been unwise for the League at this juncture.

But is the crisis period over for English soccer? Has the level of rock bottom been reached? In the August edition of *WORLD SOCCER* the prospects for the coming season will be discussed with the trend of current events taken into full consideration.

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The Second U.S. International Soccer League is under way

Report from

ERIC CHARLESON

NEW YORK. — By the time you read this report, a great many of the games in the second United States International Soccer League will have been played and the general pattern will have long since begun to crystalize.

Without doubt, this second effort far exceeds the first both in organisation, playing strengths and excitement. Rarely has New York (or Montreal for that matter, where some of the ties are being staged) been treated to such a palatable football menu.

Although, by now, latest results might indicate to the contrary, in my view, the early stages on the first section gave clear indication that England's entry, Everton, should be a force to be reckoned with during that country's domestic league programme next season. In New York they are doing something which was apparently not possible during the latter part of the last English campaign: knit together as a solid, graceful unit.

They are no longer merely costly individualists, each trying hard to outshine the other in the basic skills of the game.

But what has made this second tournament all the brighter from an American viewpoint has been the initial showing of the New York Americans eleven, made up of nine Britons, one American and one Argentinian. They started at an electric pace and, considering they had never before played together as a team, managed to produce coherent patterns of immense entertainment value and scoring potential.

For one brief but glorious moment, they actually topped the Section One table ahead of their more established and illustrious rivals, including Besiktas, Bangu, Kilmarnock and Karlsruher.

It is often unethical to single out one man for special praise in this team game, but Leeds United's Johnny McCole was the bright star of New York. He showed rare intelligence and typical British strategy in his upfield sorties.

But if New York's "British" Americans were quick to impress this time, then last year's overall trophy winners, Bangu from Brazil, sorely disappointed.

Made the odds-on favourites on the strength of their performances twelve months ago, the current team lacks the ball-juggling magic with which we have come to associate almost every South American club. Bangu captain Zozimo told me: "We are employing different tactics and a different style, but we have not been able to play fluently together. We are a team, yet we are not a team".

One item which sticks in the memory: before their game against New York Americans, Kilmarnock trainer Walter McCrae brought in three bottles of aerated water with which the players would refresh themselves at the finish But the dressing-room temperature was so high that one of the bottles exploded with a bang and sent a shower of splintered glass everywhere.

Luckily no one was hurt and Kilmarnock went out and won 4-0. Actually, as it happened, New York were the handicapped team: their centre-half was injured during the second half and took no further part in the proceedings.

The organisers are pleased that Monaco travel to the States for Section Two as reigning French champions.

The First Section ended on June 18. Games for Section Two are:

JUNE

25—Israel v. Shamrock Rovers (Eire); 27— Israel v. Concordia (Canada); 28—Espanol (Spain) v. Shamrock Rovers; Rapid (Austria) v. Dukla (Czechoslovakia); 29— Concordia v. Monaco.

JULY

2—Rapid v. Monaco; Dukla v. Israel; 4—Espanol v. Concordia; 6—Red Star (Yugoslavia) v. Dukla; 8—Concordia v. Red Star; Monaco v. Shamrock Rovers; 11—Rapid v. Concordia; 12—Espanol v. Red Star; Monaco v. Dukla; 13—Israel v. Rapid; 16—Red Star v. Shamrock Rovers; Espanol v. Dukla; 18—Espanol v. Monaco; 19—Rapid v. Shamrock Rovers; Red Star v. Israel; 20—Dukla v. Concordia; 23—Israel v. Monaco; Rapid v. Espanol; 24—Shamrock Rovers v. Concordia; 26—Rapid v. Red Star; Israel v. Espanol; 29—Dukla v. Shamrock Rovers; Monaco v. Red Star.

CZECHOSLOVAKIANS CAN DO IT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

Ireland's national side. And once in the national shirt they seem to become twice the player they were before!

At home the Republic's recent record is good — a fact that makes their defeat by Scotland the more disappointing. They lost to Yugoslavia in 1955 but since then have beaten Denmark, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden (hot-foot from a win against England at Wembley), Chile and Norway, drawn with England and Poland and lost only to Wales (by the odd goal to five). Then Scotland on their first visit to play the Republic (but not to play Ireland in Dublin) achieved what Germany in three visits had failed to do . . . .

SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND'S long record speaks largely for itself. Their international story begins on November 30, 1872, when, as was reported in more detail in the England story, they played England in the first of all international matches.

In those early days the Scots were the masters and indeed they maintained a general supremacy over England until the present post-1946 period. At times Scotland have entered upon what appear at first sight to be "bad patches" but often these can be explained by the occasional fashion to look with jaundiced eyes at the Anglo-Scots — the Scots born players who have been transferred to English Football League clubs — and to seek to pick a national side composed wholly, or mainly, of players from the Scottish clubs.

Something of this same insular attitude is reflected in the full international record of Scotland. As our table shows the Scots have not played a great number of matches against non-British countries. They have still to play a home or an away match against a South American country for example — their first experience of playing against a South American side was a singularly chastening one as Uruguay were the victors by seven goals to nil in a World Cup match played in Switzerland in 1954.

The 1958 World Cup Final stages in Sweden brought Scotland's only other encounter with a South American country — on this occasion they lost to Paraguay by the odd goal in five.

Scotland's "bogey" in European football is Austria — in their first meeting (in Vienna in 1931) the Austrians won by five goals to nil to gain the title of "Wonder-Team", and it was Austria who, in 1951, became the first Continental side to beat Scotland at home.

But Scotland has produced a continuous stream of great players and as they show a greater awareness (as England have done) of changes in the pattern of football, as they accept that the game cannot stand still, they must re-emerge as a major footballing nation. Certainly every football enthusiast above the age of forty will always remember the Wembley Wizards who by a 5-1 victory over England at Wembley became a legend in football that cannot be debunked — even if it is idle to conjecture where players like Jackson, Gallacher and Morton would stand in contemporary football. (Personally I have no doubt that they would be great in any period.)

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THE ROAD TO CHILE

The World Cup finals draw nearer with each edition, and as the various results come tumbling in from dozens of grounds in as many countries, the picture gradually forms like some gigantic jig-saw. This is the fifth of our monthly reports on the Chilean tournament.

COLOMBIA became the fourth country to qualify for the World Cup finals next year by eliminating Peru. Argentina qualified by knocking out Ecuador earlier and Chile the hosts and Brazil the holders were seeded to the finals.

Recent results have given a better picture of the countries likely to qualify shortly. Sweden are strongly placed in Group I of the European Zone as are West Germany in Group III of this same Zone.

Hungary should qualify from Group IV and England are well positioned in Group VI.

Although they have only played one game, Czechoslovakia are firm favourites in Group VIII. Spain scraped through against Wales but should have little trouble with the winners of the African Zone.

Latest World Cup results: **Europe — Group I:** Switzerland 2, Belgium 1; Sweden 4, Switzerland 0. **Group III:** West Germany 2, Northern Ireland 1. **Group IV:** East Germany 1, Holland 1. **Group VI:** Portugal 1, England 1. **Group VIII:** Eire 0, Scotland 3; Czechoslovakia 4, Scotland 0. **Group IX:** Spain 1, Wales 1. **South American Zone — Group III:** Peru 1, Colombia 1. **Central and North American Zone — Final pool:** Antilles 2, Costa Rica 0; Antilles 0 Mexico 0. **African Zone:** Morocco 1 Ghana 0.

In Rotterdam the Hungarians defeated the Dutch team 3-0. Hungarian goalkeeper Grosics proved quicker than Dutch forward Groot in this action. (P.A.I.)

EUROPE

Group I

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sweden	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Switzerland	3	2	0	1	6	7	4
Belgium	3	0	0	3	3	8	0

Group II

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
France	2	2	0	0	5	1	4
Finland	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	1	0	3	0

Group III

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Germany	3	3	0	0	9	4	6
Greece	2	1	0	1	2	4	2
Nth. Ireland	3	0	0	3	5	8	0

Group IV

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hungary	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
East Germany	2	0	1	1	1	3	1
Holland	2	0	1	1	1	4	1

Group V

Norway 0 Turkey 1. Russia has yet to play.

Group VI

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	2	1	1	0	10	1	3
Portugal	2	1	1	0	7	1	3
Luxembourg	2	0	0	2	0	15	0

Group VII

Italy meet Israel, dates to be arranged.

Group VIII

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	3	2	0	1	7	5	4
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
Rep. of Ireland	2	0	0	2	1	7	0

Group IX

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Spain	2	1	1	0	3	2	3
Wales	2	0	1	1	2	3	1

Winners of African Group play in this pool.

Group X

Yugoslavia 2 Poland 1.

ASIAN ZONE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
South Korea	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Japan	1	0	0	1	1	2	0

Winners enter pool with Yugoslavia and Poland.

SOUTH AMERICA

Group I: Argentina through to finals.
Group II: Uruguay meet Bolivia in July.

Group III

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Colombia	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
Peru	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

Colombia have won through to finals.

Group IV

Paraguay meet winners of the final pool of the Central and North American Zone.

AFRICAN ZONE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Morocco	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
Ghana	2	0	1	1	0	1	1

Morocco now play in Group IX.

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICAN ZONE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Mexico	4	2	1	1	11	2	5
Costa Rica	4	2	0	2	8	6	4
Antilles	4	1	1	2	2	13	3

FK AUSTRIA

Standing: (left to right): Blutsch, Riegler, Fischer, Fiala, Popek, Dr. Schleger, Medveth, Hirnschrodt. Kneeling: Swoboda, Nemec, Schweda, Gartner, Loser, Stotz.

BARCELONA

Founded: 1899 as second oldest club in Spain. Ground: Gran Estadio opened in 1957. Capacity: 145,000. Colours: Red and blue striped shirts, blue shorts. Honours: League champions 7 times. Challenge Cup winners 14 times. Twice winners of Inter-Cities-Fairs Cup. Twice Latin Cup winners.

BENFICA

Founded: Oldest First Division club in Portugal. Ground: Estadio da Luz, Lisbon. Capacity: 65,000. Colours: Red shirts, white shorts. Honours: First Portuguese team to win Latin Cup 1950. 11 times winners of League, 13 times holders of Portuguese Cup. Youth team champions of Portugal for last four years.

CUP LEAVES SPAIN

A Post-mortem of The European Cup Final written by ***STUART SHAW***

SO, at the end of its sixth season, the European Cup has left Spain for the first time. Significantly perhaps the one occasion that Real Madrid were knocked out of the competition, the trophy also went abroad. Barcelona could not have made more strenuous or commendable efforts to retain the European Cup for their country, but when the final whistle blew, Benfica of Portugal emerged as the Team of Europe for 1961, luckily or otherwise.

Probably the finest way to reflect an impression of the game, is to compare it as a whole with the 1960 Final which of course produced some of the most constructive, entertaining and intelligent football ever played. At Berne, the two teams were more evenly matched. After all, in basic terms, a game is a contest between two sides and if one is obviously vastly superior in technique and ability to the other the game suffers as a spectacle in consequence. In the 1960 Final it was not so much a question of Eintracht being inferior, rather Real Madrid were so outstanding.

In many ways a year ago represented a pure exhibition of the game; the winning of the European Cup almost came as the secondary factor. Not so the Swiss affair. Both sides were suffering from nerves and the first half was certainly not the feast of football expected.

Barcelona led without suggesting they were completely happy about the fact. Their outstanding player in this period was clearly inside-left Suarez playing in his last game for Barcelona and obviously anxious to add a winners' medal to his collection before departing for Italian shores.

Time and again he engineered openings for his colleagues who were either too slow to anticipate his moves or held on to the ball and were beaten in the tackle by the quick tackling Benfica defenders.

If Suarez was Barcelona's man of the first period, then the Benfica goalkeeper Costa Pereira was his side's hero. His gigantic frame and long arms rescued his charge on more than one occasion and for a man of his size he showed a surprising agility. But his most outstanding quality was his ice cool temperament.

As later events were to show, it was this single factor in the make-up of one player that contributed largely to the final outcome in favour of Benfica.

From the coolest character on the field, to the most jittery and Costa Pereira's opposite number the experienced Ramallets. Even the best of players run into days like this and for Ramallets it was a nightmare.

He presented Benfica with the first two goals before half-time through astonishing errors of judgment and these in turn were virtually responsible for his jaded nerves and shattered confidence which allowed him to go down seconds too late for Coluna's smash shot that put the Portuguese into a two goal lead.

It was from this seemingly hopeless position that Barcelona played their best football of the evening. True it began in desperate fashion as the Spanish team gave the impression that here was a once gifted group of players who had been out of touch for more matches than they would perhaps care to remember, trying vainly to find form which could pull them through even from this situation. Slowly but surely the many openings they made for each other, often brilliantly schemed, ended with hurried shooting or delayed initiative. Kubala gradually assumed the chief strategic role with Czibor suddenly shaking off his former indecision and appearing as the main threat to the Portuguese goal.

In the seventy-fifth minute this Hungarian reduced the arrears with the goal of the match and from then on it was simply a question of how long could Benfica hold out. Their raids became scattered and lonely. Barcelona threw everything into attack, hit the post three times (once when it seemed easier to score) and had a strong appeal for a goal disallowed.

Out of Barcelona's desperation came

TOP: Benfica defeated Denmark's Aarhus in the quarter-finals 4-1. An unusual scene in the Aarhus goalmouth after Aguas's goal, Benfica's third. BOTTOM: Barcelona defeated Hamburg SV in their semi-final play-off and Uwe Seeler (8) is seen heading the ball goalwards. (Photo: Planet)

AT LAST!

inspiration and a quality of football that had much in it to be admired. They interchanged with each other in bewildering style and tightly packed though the Portuguese defence was, they managed to penetrate it again and again. Only Costa Pereira prevented them from equalising. True he had some fortunate escapes when he lost the ball once or twice and a defender's boot came to the rescue more than once, but through all the hectic dying minutes, he remained as cool as ever.

It was his attitude that helped Benfica through. He refused to be put off by even his own few odd mistakes. Corner after corner brought fever pitch excitement but no goals. The Cup went to Portugal and the Spanish interest ended for the first time in the history of the trophy.

Individual honours went to most of the men expected to shine in this type of match. Portugal's heroes were naturally the sensationally calm Costa Pereira, the rock-like centre-back Germano and tricky right-winger Jose Augusto. In brief raids the Benfica attack often apeared dangerous, but really they were flattered to have scored three goals.

For Barcelona the outstanding players were Kubala, Czibor and Suarez. This was one of Czibor's best ever games. A memorable match in many ways, particularly for the manner it underlined just how good this Barcelona side once was and how gloriously they attempted to come back and all but succeeded.

Goals: Benfica: Coluna, Aguas, Gensana (o.g.). Barcelona: Kocsis, Czibor.

Barcelona: Ramellets; Foncho, Garcia; Verges, Gensana, Garay; Kubala, Kocsis, Evaristo, Suarez, Czibor.

Benfica: Costa Pereira; Joao, Angelo; Neto, Germano, Cruz; Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem.

The teams they used on the way to Berne:

BARCELONA Quarter-Final

Barcelona 4 (Tejada 2, Evaristo, Kubala)
Spartak Kralove 0

Barcelona: Ramallets; Foncho, Garay; Verges, Gensana, Segarra; Tejada, Evaristo, Kubala, Suarez, Villaverde.

Spartak Kralove: Jindra; Sterba, Picman; Rundstuk, Hledik, Michalek; Cerny, Pokorny, Sonka, Zikan, Malik.

Spartak Kralove 1 (Zikan)
Barcelona 1 (Suarez)

Spartak Kralove: Jindra: Sterba, Kosanek; Jledik, Picman, Michalek; Cerny, Pokorny, Sonka, Zikan, Malik.

Barcelona: Ramallets; Foncho, Garay; Verges, Gensana, Segarra; Tejada, Ribelles, Evaristo, Suarez, Villaverde.

Semi-Final

Barcelona 1 (Evaristo)
Hamburg SV 0

Barcelona: Ramallets; Foncho, Gracia; Segarra, Gensana, Garay; Villaverde, Evaristo, Kubala, Suarez, Czibor.

Hamburg SV: Schnoor; Krug, Kurbjuhn; Werner, Meinke, Dieter Seeler; Neisner, Dehn, Uwe Seeler, Sturmer, Dorfel.

Hamburg SV 2 (Wulf, Seeler)
Barcelona 1 (Kocsis)

Hamburg SV: Schnoor; Krug, Kurbjuhn; Werner, Meinke, Wulf; Neisner, Dehn, Uwe Seeler, Sturmer, Dorfel.

Barcelona: Ramallets; Foncho, Gracia; Verges, Gensana, Segarra; Evaristo, Kocsis, Kubala, Suarez, Seco.

Play-off in Brussels

Barcelona 1 (Evaristo)
Hamburg SV 0

Barcelona: Ramallets; Foncho, Gracia; Verges, Gensana, Segarra; Kubala, Kocsis, Evaristo, Suarez, Czibor.

Hamburg SV: Schnoor; Krug, Kurbjuhn; Werner, Meinke, Dehn; Neisner, Uwe Seeler, Wulf, Sturmer, Dorfel.

BENFICA Quarter-Final

Benfica 3 (Aguas 2, Augusto)
Aarhus 1 (Amdisen)

Benfica: Costa Pereira; Serra, Angelo; Neto, Germano, Cruz; Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem.

Aarhus: From; Christiansen, Gundlev; Erik Jensen, Nielsen, Olesen; Overby, Amdisen, John Jensen, Bruno Jensen, Andersen.

Aarhus 1 (Germano (o.g.))
Benfica 4 (Augusto 2, Aguas, Santana)

Aarhus: From; Arne Jensen, Gundlev; Erik Jensen, Nielsen, Olesen; Lindwald, Amdisen, John Jensen, Bruno Jensen, Kjaer.

Benfica: Costa Pereira; Serra, Angelo; Neto, Germano, Cruz; Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem.

Semi-Final

Benfica 3 (Coluna, Aguas, Cavem)
Rapid 0

Benfica: Costa Pereira; Serra, Angelo; Neto, Germano, Cruz; Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem.

Rapid: Hujer; Zaglitsch, Hoetl; Skocik, Glechner, Hanappi; Halla, Steup, Dienst, Floegl, Bertalan.

Rapid 1 (Skockik)
Benfica 1 (Aguas)

Rapid: Hujer; Zaglitsch, Hoetl; Hanappi, Glechner, Giesser; Halla, Skocik, Dienst, Floegl, Bertalan.

Benfica: Costa Pereira; Angelo, Cruz; Neto, Germano, Saraya; Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem.

HOW BARCELONA AND BENFICA REACHED THE 1961 FINAL

16th Finals		8th Finals	¼ Finals	Semi-Final
Legia Warsaw (Poland) / Aarhus (Denmark)	Aarhus: 3-0, 0-1	Aarhus: 3-0, 1-0	BENFICA: 3-1, 4-1	BENFICA: 3-0, 1-1
Ajax (Holland) / Fredrikstadt (Norway)	Fredrikstadt: 4-3, 0-0			
Red Star (Yugoslavia) / Ujpest (Hungary)	Ujpest: 2-1, 3-0	BENFICA: 6-2, 2-1		
Hearts (Scotland) / BENFICA (Portugal)	BENFICA: 2-1, 3-0			
Juventus (Italy) / CDNA Sofia (Bulgaria)	CDNA: 0-2, 4-1	Malmoe: 1-0, 1-1	Rapid: 2-0, 2-0	
Helsinki (Finland) / IFK Malmoe (Sweden)	Malmoe: 3-1, 2-1			
Rapid Vienna (Austria) / Besiktas (Turkey)	Rapid: 4-0, 0-1	Rapid: 3-1, 1-3, 1-0		
Karl Marxstadt (E. Germany) / Glenavon (N. Ireland)	Karl Marxstadt: 5-0, 5-0			
Panatinaikos (Greece) exempt	Panatinaikos	Spartak Kralove: 1-0, 0-0	BARCELONA: 4-0, 1-1	BARCELONA: 1-0, 1-2, 1-0
Bucharest (Rumania) / Spartak Kralove (Czechs)	Spartak Kralove walk-over			
Real Madrid (Spain) exempt	Real Madrid	BARCELONA: 2-2, 2-1		
BARCELONA (Spain) / Lierse (Belgium)	BARCELONA: 2-0, 3-0			
Burnley (England) exempt	Burnley	Burnley: 2-0, 2-3	Hamburg SV: 1-3, 4-1	
Reims (France) / Jeunesse D'Esch (Luxembourg)	Reims: 6-1, 5-0			
Young Boys (Switzerland) / Limerick (Eire)	Young Boys: 5-0, 4-2	Hamburg SV: 5-0, 3-3		
Hamburg SV (W. Germany) exempt	Hamburg SV			

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